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1984

Annual Report

Texas Department of Human Resources

To the Governor

The Honorable Mark White
Governor of Texas
Austin, Texas

Dear Governor White:

We are pleased to submit to you the Annual Report of the Texas Department of Human Resources.

This report for the fiscal year which ended August 31, 1984, reviews the department's forty-fifth year of service and assistance to the people of Texas.

Respectfully submitted,

Texas Board of Human Resources

J. Livingston Kosberg, Chairman

Vicki Garza, Member

Thomas Dunning, Member

Marlin W. Johnston, Commissioner

We believe in respect for the individual and the development of human potential, from which springs independence and self-sufficiency;

We believe in support for the basic institution of society, the family, and particularly support for family members least able to provide for and protect themselves, the children, the aged, and the disabled;

We believe in preventing problems of human need where possible, while at the same time, providing for the appropriate and timely distribution of benefits to those who face obstacles which prevent them from living up to their potential;

We believe in openness and honesty in dealing with both the general public and the people we serve, and we believe in accountability to the Congress and to the State Legislature;

We believe in fidelity to the trust we assume in the administration of public funds;

We believe in employment without bias, advancement through excellence, and we encourage and depend on the talents, energies, and creative qualities of those whom we employ, those who serve us as volunteers, and those with whom we contract for the provision of services.

Credo of the Department of Human Resources

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Message from the Chairman

We believe in fidelity to the trust we assume in the administration of public funds.

With significant support and understanding from the public and members of the Legislature, the Texas Department of Human Resources was able to initiate new areas of support in 1984 to bring life-sustaining services to poor families and children, and the elderly and disabled.

The human need was painfully evident. During the year, 2.8 million Texans lived below the poverty level. While the influx of job-seekers into Texas slowed, the state still struggled with its own economic well-being, and joblessness continued to be a problem. A devastating economic loss was suffered in late December 1983 with the citrus freeze in the Rio Grande Valley.

. . . the need for aid for disadvantaged Texans did not abate . . .

While the need for aid for disadvantaged Texans did not abate, the state's resources to provide this aid were sorely strained because of the economic and energy-related downturn. In spite of working under severe financial constraints, Texas legislators gave priority to human services which enabled the Board of Human Resources to approve certain long-sought enhancements designed to better the quality of life for hundreds of thousands of the state's disadvantaged.

Backed by this legislative commitment and overwhelming support from the public in the form of a constitutional amendment the year before, the Board of Human Resources raised the average monthly grant to recipients in the Aid to Families with Dependent Children program from an average of $34 a month to $46.55 a month. In addition, the Legislature authorized the department to increase the grant to $53 provided lapsed funds were available from other areas to pay the cost. Plans were made at the end of fiscal year 1984 to increase the grant.

Also during 1984, noting that only one-fourth of the nearly one million children living in poverty in Texas were receiving health care within the Medicaid program, board members and staff embarked upon a plan that would bring vital health services to more of these children. Reinforcing the plan was the expressed intent of the Legislature that DHR extend medical assistance to low-income children and eligible pregnant women.

Several factors came together during the year which supported the desire of the Board of Human Resources and staff to improve the quality of life for disadvantaged Texans. The legislative Task Force on Indigent Health Care identified various means of providing necessary care for low-income Texans. Special concern for the prenatal care needs of poor pregnant women had been previously expressed by legislators through the adoption of a special rider within the appropriations bill. In June of 1984, Congress passed the Deficit Reduction Act which eliminated the ceiling on federal Medicaid funds that had threatened to prevent Texas from extending coverage to needy people. In addition, the act mandated that states provide Medicaid coverage to certain categories of children and pregnant women.

DHR's strategic plan enabled the department to focus on long-range objectives . . .

All these actions complemented DHR's strategic plan, developed earlier by board members and executive staff, to enable the department to focus on long-range objectives so that short-term events do not dictate the future.

Within this strategic vision, the department and board determined to

provide Medicaid coverage to these additional groups:

- Single, first-time pregnant women who would be eligible for AFDC if their children were born and living with them.
- All other pregnant women who meet AFDC income and resource requirements, without regard to marital status or the employment status of their spouse.
- All children under age 18 in two-parent families which meet the AFDC income and resource requirements.

It is widely held that sufficient medical attention for pregnant women and children, especially young children, is crucial for satisfactory health in later years. Low-income families, however, often lack care because of unaffordable costs. Because of insufficient preventative care, these individuals may develop serious health problems requiring hospital care which they often are unable to afford.

Making Medicaid available to these additional groups should encourage a greater use of services such as prenatal care and regular health care for children. This, in turn, should aid in preventing illness and promoting public health. In the first year of operation, this program is expected to serve approximately 33,500 children and pregnant women from low-income families.

. . . the agency was able to turn tragedy to hope and adversity to advantage.

Developing initiatives and responding to current needs kept DHR activity moving briskly during the year. In some cases the agency was able to turn tragedy to hope and adversity to advantage.

When Hurricane Alicia rammed the Texas coastline and cut a path of destruction from Galveston through the greater Houston area, DHR staff spent the first days braving the storm, local flooding, and power outages to keep offices open for disaster relief. In the Valley, DHR opened 11 group-feeding facilities for citrus workers who had lost their jobs because of the freeze, and 167,154 meals were served.

. . . enabling jobless victims to receive augmented food stamp allotments.

At DHR's request, the federal government relaxed rules for participation in the food stamp program, enabling jobless victims of the freeze to receive augmented food stamp allotments. Of enormous help to DHR in the Valley were 670 volunteers who contributed more than 7,000 hours of service at the feeding sites and food distribution centers.

Tragically, there were some deaths and injuries to youngsters in child-care facilities licensed by DHR. In investigating the injuries and fatalities, the press concluded that the department's levels of staffing for regulatory enforcement of child-care standards had declined to the point that the risk to children in out-of-home care had risen substantially.

In seeking a positive resolution to this adversity, the department appointed a day-care licensing task force to compare DHR's day-care licensing program to those in 10 other states. The task force recommendations were responded to in a concurrent resolution of the special session of the 68th Legislature and will be the basis of staffing and funding requests to the 69th Texas Legislature.

Other initiatives directed at achieving greater effectiveness for the department and the people it serves included establishing a Project for Health Care Policy Alternatives. This project will examine a broad range of policy alternatives to find

the most prudent and responsive system for delivering health care services.

DHR continued to take advantage of new electronic technologies.

DHR continued to take advantage of new electronic technologies, developing its automation network, WelNet. More than 1,200 income assistance workers and supervisors had computers on their desks to assist them in determining client eligibility.

An international first was achieved when the DHR commissioner joined other Texas leaders who met with Mexican officials to open channels for intergovernmental collaboration and sharing in human services research, training, and service delivery. The Mexico City conference resulted from recognition that as economies of the United States and Mexico become more interdependent, the economic and social problems of the neighbor countries also become more interwoven and therefore require cooperative, collaborative work for problem resolution.

In pursuing department initiatives, the three members of the Texas Board of Human Resources embarked upon an informational effort that brought them into contact with hundreds of thousands of Texans in meetings at service clubs, community events, and through the news media. The result was an elevated awareness regarding the needs of disadvantaged fellow citizens.

Strongly supporting and participating in the work of the department were the members of the department's advisory committees who took their role in the development of DHR's budget one step further and for the first time conducted the agency's public hearings across the state. And for the first time, members of the Board of Human Resources made it a point to attend meetings of the advisory committees to assure that concerns of these citizen groups received top-level consideration.

Thus, the Texas Department of Human Resources ended its 45th year of service to the people of Texas. It touched the lives of one of every eight Texans. And in so doing, the department strove diligently to leave on each the imprint of new and stronger dimensions of health and well-being.

J. Livingston Kosberg, Chairman
Texas Board of Human Resources

Services to Families and Children

We believe in respect
for the individual
and the development
of human potential,
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independence
and self-sufficiency.

For the millions of needy Texas families and children still suffering from the state's sputtering economy and countless others hurt by natural disasters, DHR was there. There to answer the immediate needs of food, shelter, and clothing. There to provide protection in life-threatening situations. And there to offer assistance in attaining self-sufficiency and hope for a better tomorrow.

The Board of Human Resources was quick to act on legislative authorization to increase the level of assistance provided under the Aid to Families with Dependent Children program. As a result, the maximum monthly grant for a family of three rose to $148 and will increase again to $167 in fiscal year 1985.

Action taken by Congress and the Texas Legislature also enabled the department to lay the groundwork for expanding Medicaid coverage to low-income children and pregnant women who were previously ineligible. Despite this much-needed relief, the typical welfare family still struggled on an income far below the poverty level.

Texans throughout the state were beleaguered by trying economic conditions. Although the state's average unemployment rate for the fiscal year was 6.5 percent, monthly jobless figures exceeded 50 percent in one county. Those families, unable to cope with the never-ending struggle to make ends meet, and others, stressed by different problems, turned their frustration toward one another.

Instances of domestic violence in Texas became a growing concern, crossing socioeconomic and geographic lines. In these situations, the need for DHR services intensified.

Some 128,500 Texans received in-home protective services. Department investigations of child abuse and neglect reports rose from 57,710 to 61,576 in one year. At the same time the number of family violence victims receiving shelter in community-based centers supported by DHR increased by nearly 18 percent.

Other victims looked to DHR as well. Through the Individual and Family Grant program, the department furnished $13.4 million in assistance to victims of Hurricane Alicia. Emergency assistance also was directed to thousands who suffered severe economic hardship when a devastating freeze destroyed not only the citrus crops in the Lower Rio Grande Valley, but their livelihoods as well.

To meet these challenges with increased efficiency, department personnel focused their attention on developing a more responsive service delivery system. Streamlined policies and procedures and an increased emphasis on automation helped workers accomplish their tasks.

Aid to Families with Dependent Children

The Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program provides financial assistance to low-income families whose children are deprived of support of one or both parents due to death, absence, or incapacity. It may be supplemented by food stamps and energy assistance for eligible households. AFDC recipients are automatically eligible for Medicaid.

A constitutional amendment allowing a floating ceiling on AFDC payments, coupled with funds authorized by the 68th Legislature, enabled DHR to raise the average monthly grant to $46.55 per person. The Legislature also granted rider authority to further

increase AFDC grants if funds became available through lapses in other programs. Through sound management practices that encouraged fiscal responsibility, DHR paved the way for an additional increase to $53 in fiscal year 1985.

Concerned citizens throughout the state showed strong support for the department's efforts to implement these grant increases as well as revise the standard of need on which these payments are based. The standard was revised for the first time since 1969.

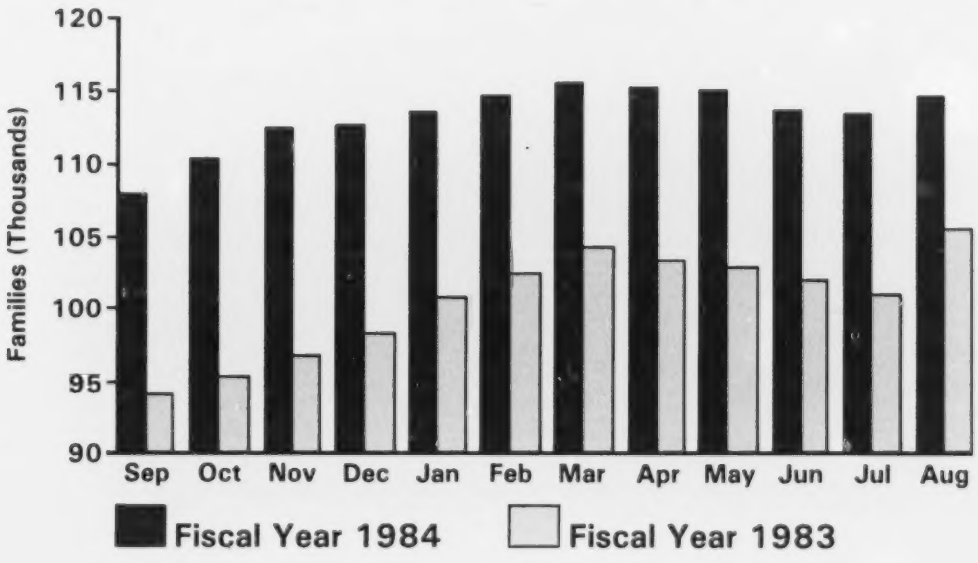
During fiscal year 1984, cash assistance was furnished to a monthly average of 337,396 children and their parents or caretakers, up from the 302,646 persons served the previous year. Total AFDC payments rose from $163.6 million to $188.5 million and averaged $46.55 a month per person, or about $1.55 a day.

Applications for AFDC and food stamps and the resulting caseloads remained high. Income assistance workers were further burdened with the federally required monthly income status reports on recipients. It soon became apparent that it would be vital to retain an emergency staffing level through the 1984–85 biennium.

With strong support from the department's three-member board and a broad-based coalition of citizen and professional groups, the department successfully sought legislative authorization to keep current staffing levels. A resolution passed during the special session gave DHR the authority to use lapsed funds to keep all income assistance workers on the payroll.

Efforts to automate eligibility determination continued. More than 1,200 computer workstations were installed by the end of the fiscal year. Job functions were streamlined. A new handbook, containing policies for both AFDC and food stamps, was developed to help overburdened staff contend with the steady demand for income assistance services.

AFDC Caseload Fiscal Years 1983 and 1984



Food Stamps

To help meet the nutritional needs of low-income families, the department administers the federal Food Stamp program. Assistance is provided in the form of coupons used to purchase food.

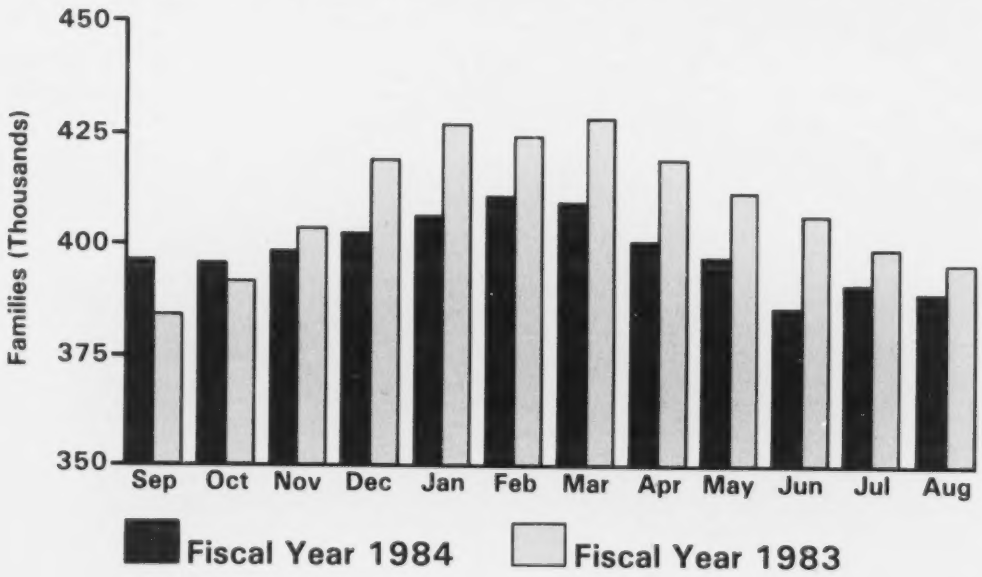
A toll-free hotline (1-800-252-9300) allows DHR to repond to the many inquiries about food stamps and other income assistance programs. An average of 2,200 calls were answered each month.

During fiscal year 1984, eligible households received $664,937,462 in food stamps compared to $680,255,062 the previous year. Although participation in the program continued to be much higher than pre-recession levels, caseloads declined slightly to an average of 397,765 as compared to 409,550 the previous record-breaking year. Some areas of the state, however, showed significant increases in caseloads as well as applications.

In the Lower Rio Grande Valley, temperatures dropped to the low 20s twice in December and stayed below freezing for more than 64 hours. Citrus crops were destroyed and many workers faced the bleak prospect of little or no opportunity for employment until replanting could begin. This disaster created an emergency need for food stamps.

Initially, it seemed that federal requirements would hamper the department's efforts to respond, but DHR's cooperative working relationship with the U.S. Department of Agriculture prevailed. With USDA waiving certain procedural requirements, DHR was able to issue food stamp allotments based on the applicant's current financial situation rather than through retrospective budgeting where benefits were based on the previous month's pre-freeze income. Many families already receiving food stamps qualified for an increased monthly allotment.

Food Stamp Caseload Fiscal Years 1983 and 1984



Disaster Relief

The department also provided cash assistance for freeze victims through the Temporary Emergency Relief program authorized by the 68th Legislature. The program allows DHR to match state dollars with local funds to help counties assist those who are homeless or without other basic necessities. Cash payments are used to pay for food, clothing, shelter, or utilities.

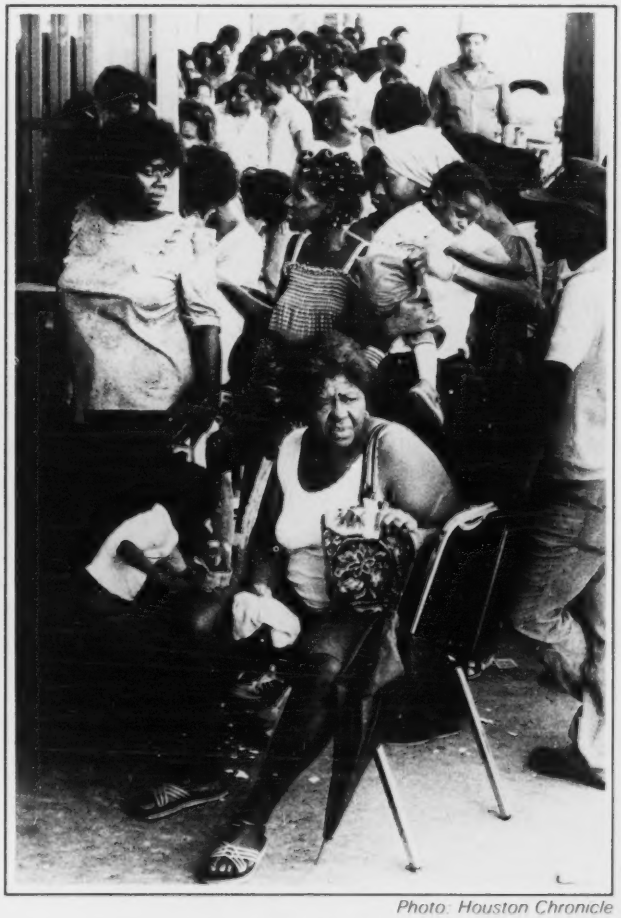


Photo: Houston Chronicle

Emergency food assistance measures also were implemented. USDA authorized commodities for congregate feeding sites as well as for take-home consumption. The department opened 11 group feeding facilities which served more than 167,000 meals during a 90-day period.

Victims of still another disaster, Hurricane Alicia, received aid through the department's Individual and Family Grant program. The program helps eligible victims of presidentially declared disasters regain their self-sufficiency. Cash grants of up to $5,000 can be made after all other avenues of assistance, such as insurance or federal loans, are exhausted.

The department processed nearly 9,000 applications from disaster victims in the nine county Houston-Galveston area included in the declaration. Assistance totaled $13.4 million.

Although there was not an emergency declaration for food stamps, surplus commodities valued at $267,974 were shipped into Houston and made available under the Temporary Food Assistance program. Many food stamp recipients were eligible for emergency rations of flour, honey, cornmeal, dry milk, and rice.

Home Energy Assistance

Oftentimes, weather conditions are equally threatening to those who are unable to afford adequate heating and cooling for themselves and their families. The department's Home Energy Assistance program helps these needy Texans cope with rising utility bills.

Approximately 617,000 payments totaling $39.2 million were made to eligible low-income families during fiscal year 1984. Benefits ranged from $45 to $195 for heating subsidies and from $43 to $64 for cooling payments.

Under legislative directive, DHR transferred two other energy services for low-income persons to the Texas Department of Community Affairs. The Energy Crisis Intervention and Weatherization programs were transferred effective Sept. 1, 1983.

Child Support Enforcement

Under legislative direction, the operation of the Child Support Enforcement program was contracted to the Texas Attorney General's Office effective Sept. 1, 1983.

DHR maintained a small staff to assist the transition and fulfill the department's responsibility as liasion with the federal child support enforcement office. Federal requirements state that the person with whom an AFDC child is living must assign any rights to child support to the state. The child's parent, relative, or caretaker also must cooperate with the state's efforts to collect child support payments.

During fiscal year 1984, approximately 32,162 lawsuits were filed against absent parents, resulting in the collection of more than $25.3 million. A recently passed constitutional amendment allowed court-ordered assignment of wages for child support, thus strengthening enforcement efforts.

Refugee Assistance

Texas has the second highest concentration of refugees in the United States. Of the estimated 85,000 to 110,000 living in the state, approximately 50,000 are residing in the Houston area. The majority are Southeast Asians.

The department administers a federally funded program that provides temporary financial, medical, and social services to those eligible. The program serves all nationalities with eligibility based on the income criteria established for AFDC benefits. Assistance such as courses in English as a second language, job training, and employment services helps refugees enter the economic mainstream and achieve self-sufficiency.

In fiscal year 1984, the cost of financial and medical services was $4.1 million, down from $5.3 million the previous year. Social services costs increased slightly to $4.4 million.

The department also received a supplemental $1.1 million grant for social services targeted to Harris County where an estimated 50,000 refugees created an unprecedented demand for public assistance.

Employment Services

Expansions and innovations in the area of employment services helped many families move from welfare dependency to economic independence. As a result, the department achieved an 18.5 percent increase in the number of clients entering employment. During fiscal year 1984, approximately 9,600 found jobs resulting in an estimated annual savings of $2,447 per family per year or $2.09 for each dollar spent on employment services.

About 19 percent of AFDC caretakers are required to register for employment services. The remainder are exempted for reasons such as disability, family illness, or having children

under six. An additional 13 percent registered voluntarily.

DHR established a new contract for the Work Incentive Program with the Texas Employment Commission. Under the contract, those recipients required to register for employment services are automatically referred to TEC. Those not placed in jobs within 90 days are referred back to DHR for further services. The department also contracted with private and public employment agencies to help recipients get jobs.

Under the Job Training and Work Experience project authorized by the Legislature, welfare recipients are provided up to 60 days of job training while they continue to receive an AFDC grant. During the work experience, the employer pays the participant's wages and receives the participant's AFDC grant to offset part of the costs. Training is not a prerequisite for the work experience arrangement which lasts for up to 120 days.

Another demonstration project continued its second year of operation in Austin, El Paso, Fort Worth, and San Antonio. Through the Home Health Aide project, 252 AFDC recipients became self-supporting as home health aides, and, as an added benefit, the 514 aged and disabled Texans they cared for avoided premature institutionalization.

Family Health Services

Adequate health care and health care education are crucial to the ability to become financially self-reliant.

During the year, the department expanded its Family Health Services program statewide. The program focuses on educating welfare families on the proper use of Medicaid and other health resources. Registered nurses provided nearly 6,000 counseling sessions to approximately 2,300 Medicaid families. One major accomplishment was the implementation of an automated process to identify AFDC teen-age mothers, 17 years and younger, in possible need of health care education and family planning counseling.

Family Planning

Texas, ranked fourth nationally in teen-age pregnancies in 1983, now ranks third. Almost 340,000 low-income women who are not receiving financial assistance are of child-bearing age and at high risk of unintended pregnancy. More than 37 percent of all teen mothers are unwed and 80 percent never finish school, making them more likely to end up on the welfare rolls. In fact, this year about 48 percent of all AFDC children were dependent on welfare as a result of unwed parenthood.

Even more distressing is the fact that a child born out of wedlock has a

far greater chance of being abused or neglected. One study reported that these children had a 250 percent greater chance of being abused or neglected.

Because of these alarming figures, DHR's Family Planning program targeted its services to individuals, especially teen-agers, at high risk of unintended pregnancy. Services included counseling and education, physical examinations, laboratory services, and birth control prescriptions, devices, and supplies. Voluntary sterilization was another option provided to adults.

During fiscal year 1984, nearly $16.8 million was spent for family planning services under Title 20 (Social Services) of the Social Security Act. These services were provided to 222,313 people at more than 300 clinic sites across the state at an average cost of $75.56 per person. Some people receiving these services were assessed co-payment fees up to 25 percent of the price of the services received.

Another 62,684 received family planning services under Title 19 (Medicaid) at an average cost of $130.72 for an annual total of $8,480,000. Title 19 services were provided through both private physicians and clinics.

The department also established a program of genetic services which by federal definition qualifies as family planning. An estimated 406 clients received genetic services at a cost of $54,282. Since it is estimated that one-half of all mental retardation could be prevented through genetic services, the program could prove cost effective.

Health Screening

Preventive health care is both a preferred and cost-effective alternative to the more costly crisis care that can occur later in life. Through a well-established program known as Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnosis and Treatment, the department identifies and treats childhood medical and dental problems, thus allowing children to achieve their full growth and potential.

Health screening and needed follow-up treatments are provided to Medicaid eligibles under the age of 21 by the family doctor, dentist, or other health care provider. DHR workers help parents by arranging transportation and scheduling appointments.

During the fiscal year, 71,628 clients received medical screenings compared to 65,769 the previous year. The average cost per screening rose only slightly from $37.51 to $38.78.

The increase in the number of children receiving dental services was even greater. About 83,000 were served at a cost of $12,179,184. During fiscal year 1983, 74,232 children received dental services at a cost of $11,368,403. The average cost of dental treatment increased from $146.30 to $150.

Central Adoption Registry

The 68th Legislature also directed the department to establish a central adoption registry to facilitate the voluntary reunion of adopted children, their biological parents, and brothers and sisters. The central registry is administered with funds collected from filing, registration, and inquiry fees.

Adoptees wishing to locate their biological parents must be 21 years of age and complete the counseling requirements established by law in order to register. Those seeking information on biological siblings must inquire through the department's central registry. Information on a possible match is released

only when all parties consent.

Any organization authorized to place children for adoption can operate its own registry if it did so prior to Jan. 1, 1984. DHR maintains a central index to identify the appropriate registry through which adult adoptees and birth parents may register and also performs registry services for persons not registered with another organization.

During the year, 4,481 reports of adoption were entered in the central index and 20 registrations were completed.

Photo: Mike Boroff

Protective Services

While most Texans looked to family for support, shelter, and comfort, others less fortunate sought refuge from the very source that should have provided solace. Many of these victims of family violence—abused and neglected children and battered spouses—were referred to DHR for help. They came from all locations and socioeconomic groups, and they came in increasing numbers.

Faced with a growing need and limited resources, the department sought increased efficiencies through automation. A system to help caseworkers match children needing out-of-home care with residential programs appropriate to their needs was tested in three regions during the year. Results proved promising with 94 percent of the users expressing confidence in the system.

Another pilot project involved the use of a computer terminal to guide a caseworker through the series of questions which collect information about alleged child abuse or neglect. This system was designed to enhance the consistency of information gathered and improve the timeliness and accuracy of the intake process.

Family Violence

A 1983 survey on spouse abuse in Texas revealed that at least one out of every four women in the state have been physically or sexually abused at some time in their lives. Oftentimes women and their children are forced to flee their homes for safety.

During fiscal year 1984, more than 13,600 women and their children found safety in one of the 37 community-based shelters under contract with the department. These women and thousands of other nonresident victims received support through services such as emergency medical care, transportation, counseling, legal advice, educational arrangements for children, employment assistance, and referral to other community resources.

The department also initiated several pilot projects to bring services to victims in rural areas and to conduct research on the effectiveness of programs to counsel violent family members.

The number of emergency shelters in the state grew from 40 to 60. Those shelters contracting with the department relied on DHR funding for an average of

35 percent of their total operating revenue.

Department expenditures for family violence totaled $2.2 million during the fiscal year compared to $1 million previously.

Services for Abused and Neglected Children

DHR provides a wide array of services for children ranging from investigations of abuse and neglect to adoptions. As a result of increased need for services and expanded efforts to serve those in need, spending for protective services programs rose 17 percent from the previous fiscal year to nearly $94.3 million. Some 156,600 family members were served during the year.

The department is charged by state law with investigating reports of child abuse and neglect. During the year, the number of investigations rose 6.7 percent to 61,576. Over the last two calendar years, the number of child sexual abuse cases has increased 50.4 percent.

Whenever possible, staff worked with the children and family in the home. Sometimes it was necessary to obtain a court order to remove a child temporarily for protection. When it was not possible to reunite child and family safely, DHR sought to legally free the child for adoption or to make other permanent plans.

All manner of resources were used to care for children removed from their homes, including emergency shelters, foster families, group homes, institutions, and residential treatment centers.

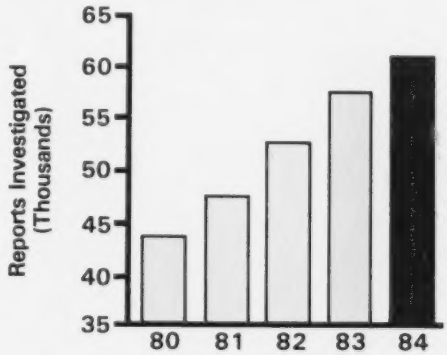
An average of 2,517 children per month received AFDC foster care paid for with state and federal funds at an annual cost of $11.8 million. An average of 1,858 children received foster care each month that was paid entirely with state funds at a cost of $9.6 million. In other cases foster care was paid from sources such as Supplemental Security Income or Veterans Administration benefits.

When parental rights were terminated by a court and adoption was judged to be the best plan for children, DHR furnished adoption services. Spending for adoption subsidies increased to $1.6 million, enabling approximately 800 children with special needs or handicaps to find permanent homes with families who otherwise could not afford to support those needs.

The department also provided services to runaway and truant youths and their families. During its first year of operation, the program served approximately 2,600 youths and their families through counseling, emergency residential child care, and other services.

Abuse and Neglect Reports Investigated

Fiscal Years 1980–1984



Reports Investigated by Fiscal Year

Day Care

Recent research findings indicate that quality early child-care programs represent a huge potential for saving public funds because those attending usually do well in school and are less likely to be delinquent, have untreated health problems, or become dependent on welfare.

The department pays for child-care services for children of eligible, low-income parents who are either working or training for employment. Children who are victims of abuse or neglect also may receive temporary day-care services.

During the fiscal year, the department paid for the equivalent of full-time care for 15,201 children each day at an annual cost of $36,240,081. Almost 40,000 children received care geared to their developmental needs in day-care centers, child-placing agency day homes, group day homes, and registered family homes. All facilities providing care complied with licensing standards and other purchase requirements including staff ratios and fee collection agreements.

Licensing

According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the female portion of the national work force increased an astonishing 62 percent since 1970 and will continue to grow at more than double the rate for males during the next 15 years. In 1984, an estimated 42 percent of the Texas labor force was female. As more women enter the job market, the demand for quality day care grows.

During fiscal year 1984, the department registered, licensed, or certified 32,049 child-care facilities capable of caring for more than 600,000 children. The number of facilities increased 27 percent over the previous year.

The program operated with slightly more than $6.9 million. Although both the number of facilities and children in out-of-home care have continued to escalate, department resources have not. As a result of budget cuts and staff reductions, there were fewer licensing workers in fiscal year 1984 than five years ago. The situation forced the department to reduce the number of routine inspections of day-care facilities. Registered family homes were not monitored except to investigate complaints.

Then tragedy struck some children in facilities licensed by DHR, focusing public attention on the severity of the situation. Seeking a positive outcome to these adverse circumstances, the Board of Human Resources ordered an in-depth study of the licensing program.

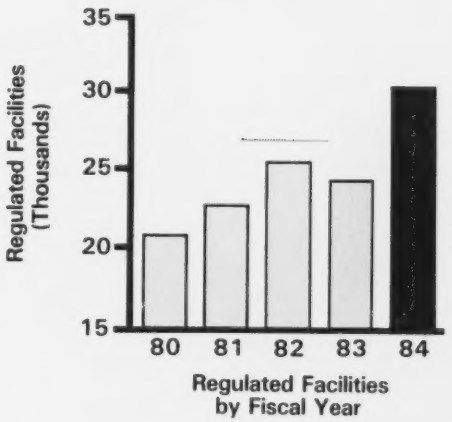
A task force undertook a four-month study which compared the department's program to those in 10 other states. In addition, licensing records were reviewed,

and knowledgeable employees at all levels were consulted.

While stressing the urgent need for an increase in day-care licensing staff, the task force also identified several areas where the program could be strengthened, including requiring criminal background checks on licensing applicants and child-care workers. These recommendations were brought to the attention of the special session and will be included in the department's funding request and legislative initiatives for the 69th Legislature.

Regulated Child-care Facilities

Fiscal Years 1980–1984



As a result of a resolution passed during the special session, 44 additional licensing employees were approved for fiscal year 1985, including 28 specialized workers to investigate complaints of abuse in child-care facilities.

In response to public concern that current standards were too low to ensure the protection and safety of children in out-of-home care, DHR proposed major revisions to the minimum standards for day-care facilities. Public hearings on the proposals began late in the fiscal year.

The agency and institutional licensing program for 24-hour care facilities focused on revising standards for emergency shelters and residential treatment centers. In addition, sexual abuse prevention training programs were planned.

In addition to child-care regulation, the licensing program certified 8,000 social work practitioners and licensed 550 institutional child-care administrators.

Food Services

The department administers a number of programs that provide nutrition supplements to needy families and children in a variety of care arrangements and to elderly and disabled persons living in their own homes or in public institutions. These supplements, in the form of actual food commodities or cash reimbursements for meals served, are distributed to public and private schools, summer camps, jails, residential and non-residential child-care facilities, hospitals, and nursing homes.

The Nutrition Education and Training program, funded entirely by USDA, teaches the fundamentals of nutrition and food preparation to Texas children and their parents, as well as educators, caregivers, and food service staff in family day homes, child-care centers, schools, and residential institutions.

Nearly 150 workshops for more than 2,600 adults were conducted during the fiscal year. Informational material reached thousands of others. Resources from the program's library are available on loan to anyone interested in nutrition and health.

The Child Care Food Services program reimbursed caregivers $18.3 million to help cover the costs of serving nutritious meals and snacks to children in child-care centers, preschools, and family day homes. An average of 56,500 children participated in the program each day.

The department also administers the National School Lunch, School Breakfast, and Special Milk programs for private schools and residential child-care facilities. An estimated 275 schools and institutions took part in the lunch and breakfast programs, and nearly 100 schools, institutions, and summer camps participated in the milk program at a combined cost of $7.5 million.

During the summer months, schools and other public organizations with at least half of the children eligible for free or reduced-priced meals qualify for substitute services through the Summer Food Services program. This year the summer program reached more than 45,600 children at about 400 sites.

tions received commodities valued at more than $62 million. About 300 other organizations such as jails, halfway houses, child-care centers, and area agencies on aging received food valued at about $2,200,000.

Temporary Emergency Food Assistance

Non-profit organizations capable of storing and distributing large amounts of food to needy persons contracted to participate in the Temporary Emergency Food Assistance program. The program,

Photo: Houston Chronicle

Commodity Programs

Public and non-profit private organizations that serve meals to needy persons on a regular basis are eligible to participate in the department's Commodity program. During the year, 342 institutions received commodities valued at more than $14 million.

In addition, more than 1,200 schools and residential child-care institu-

which is federally funded, distributes surplus commodities under income and distribution guidelines based on household size. During the fiscal year, 84 contractors in 250 counties distributed food valued at $28,907,222. Commodities for home consumption included butter, cheese, dry milk, flour, cornmeal, rice, and honey.

These food distribution efforts crossed program lines and bridged the gap between DHR's services to families and children and its services to the aged and disabled.

Services to the Aged and Disabled

We believe in support
for the basic institution of society,
the family,
and particularly support
for family members least able
to provide for
and protect themselves,
the children, the aged,
and the disabled.

As a result of improved health care and better living conditions, Texans are living longer. In recent years, one of the fastest growing segments of the state's population has been those 75 years of age and older. This group grew nearly 44 percent from 1970 to 1980.

Persons between 65 and 75 and the adult disabled population have increased almost as rapidly. Projections indicate that the elderly population aged 65 and older in Texas will grow from 1.4 million in 1980 to 1.9 million in 1990, almost a 38 percent increase.

This evidence of society's success in providing its citizens the hope of a longer life also requires recognition of, and solutions to, problems that often come with being elderly or disabled. Among these problems are the limitations in ability to do everyday tasks, the need for medical care, and the vulnerability to abuse, neglect, and exploitation.

Adult Protective Services

The need for protective services for adults has only recently gained significant recognition in Texas and the nation. As in cases of child abuse, many people found it hard to believe such things existed. Oftentimes, elderly and disabled people were isolated and not visible, so abuse or neglect was harder to detect.

In 1981, the U.S. House Select Committee on Aging estimated that approximately 56,000 elderly Texans were victims of abuse each year. That same year the Texas Legislature gave DHR the responsibility of investigating reports of abuse, neglect, or exploitation of those aged 65 and older. The law also required reporting incidents to the department.

The 68th Legislature expanded the law to include disabled persons between ages 18 and 64 and also directed DHR to conduct a public awareness campaign and establish a 24-hour hotline to receive reports. The results were dramatic.

By 1984 there were an estimated 102,465 aged or adult disabled Texans in need of protective services. DHR investigations of abuse totaled 8,364 compared to 4,019 the previous year. Since enactment of the law in 1981, reports of abuse have climbed 152 percent. In spite of this dramatic increase, the vast majority of cases go unreported.

Many forms of abuse, neglect, and exploitation were reported. The most common was that of self-neglect or neglect by the person's caretaker. The second most common situation was abuse, defined by law as "willful infliction of injury, unreasonable confinement, or cruel punishment." Exploitation occurred when caretakers used the resources of an elderly or disabled person for monetary or personal benefit.

To facilitate reporting, DHR expanded its 24-hour toll-free abuse hotline system. Workers responded to all reports received within 24 hours and worked with the victim to remedy the problem.

Adult Protective Services Investigations

Fiscal Years 1982–1984

Investigations by Fiscal Year

In cases where a client was found to be in a life-threatening situation and lacked the capacity to consent to service, the worker petitioned the court for an emergency order for protective services.

DHR not only tried to promote the necessary public awareness, but also expanded its capacity to respond to the growing number of abuse reports. Specialized worker units were established in most metropolitan areas. Workers received extensive training in casework skills, legal issues involved in investigations, and court actions required to protect clients.

The department had 74 full-time caseworkers to investigate reports and assist the victims. A resolution passed during the special legislative session gave DHR the authority to transfer lapsed funds to add additional protective services workers in fiscal year 1985.

Long-term Care Options

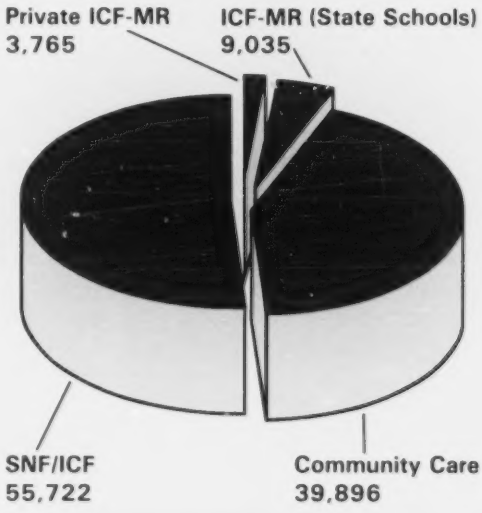
The problems of adult abuse, neglect, and exploitation are very real, but many Texans face another kind of life- and health-threatening obstacle. They are poor, too poor to afford the long-term care needed.

About $1,000 per month is the minimum amount required to purchase most nursing home care. However, many of the estimated 2.5 million aged and disabled Texans cannot afford this care. In fact, during the year more than 200,000 had incomes below $631.40 per month, resources below $5,000, and functional or medical needs severe enough to require institutional or community care services.

To help meet the needs of these rapidly growing population groups, the department offered an array of services ranging from nursing home care to emergency response systems.

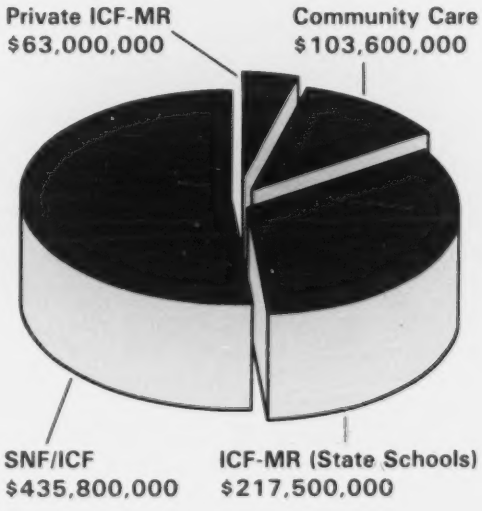
Long-term Care Clients

Fiscal Year 1984
(Monthly Average)



Long-term Care Expenditures

Fiscal Year 1984



Client Eligibility

Persons with chronic health conditions need long-term care services tailored to compensate for the type and degree of problem caused by their disease or physical disability. In less severe cases, they may need assistance with the activities of daily living such as bathing, dressing, grooming, toileting, and meal preparation. In the most severe situations they may need 24-hour nursing supervision in an institutional setting.

To qualify for DHR's Institutional or Community Care services, an aged or disabled person must have a demonstrated need for the service and meet the financial eligiblity requirements. Need for service is determined through detailed functional and medical assessments of the person's condition.

Financial eligibility is based on a person's income and resources such as property, bank accounts, and insurance policies. Maximum countable income is $611.40 per month for Title 19 services and $631.40 for Title 20 services. Countable resources must be under $1,500 for Title 19 and $5,000 for Title 20.

Both Texas and the federal government maintain a rigorous quality control system to assure that eligibility is accurately determined. Federal law penalizes states if the payment error exceeds 3 percent. Texas is not expected to lose any federal funds due to Medicaid payment error rates during fiscal year 1984.

Demonstration Projects

During the year, the department was involved in various demonstration projects to improve the process of qualifying clients for service and assure they get the most appropriate services.

An example was the National Channelling Demonstration project which completed its third year of operation in Houston. The project continued to test the value of an intensive assessment and case management system to assure that frail aged clients in all income levels at risk of institutionalization receive the least restrictive service appropriate. Evaluation results from the 10 national demonstration sites will be available next year.

Another promising pilot project began in Bexar, Travis, and Wichita counties during fiscal year 1984. The Client Assessment Pilot provided a single access point to give clients information about all institutional and community care services so they could make an informed choice among possible options offered. Those applying for assistance were screened for financial eligibility and given a functional assessment of their ability to perform the activities of daily living. When indicated, a medical assessment for nursing home care also was done. Based on these assessments, some clients had a choice of several options in either institutional or community care.

With an automated generic eligibility worksheet that assisted in the financial eligibility determination, one worker was able to assist the client through the entire process.

Another new approach in long-term care services being developed is the provision of community-based services for mentally retarded persons who qualify for the institutional Intermediate Care Facilities for Mentally Retarded program. In cooperation with the Texas Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation, DHR submitted a waiver request to begin services for a limited number of this population.

These and other pilot projects further the department's goal to provide

institutional and community care in the least restrictive, most appropriate manner possible.

Community Care

The department's Community Care services may be used singly or in combinations to meet the particular needs of an individual. Care options offered within the community and help provided by the family also are taken into consideration.

During fiscal year 1984, the department increased its capacity to serve clients with high functional disability and potential need for nursing home care. Eligibility for the more intensive Primary Home Care was expanded and the maximum number of hours per week of care was increased from 20 to 30.

In addition, the Emergency Response Systems was expanded statewide. This service is usually authorized for clients who need 24-hour emergency backup in addition to the other assistance received.

While these and other service changes have increased the cost of community care per client, they also have allowed more high-need clients to be served in the community. As a result, 39,896 people were served per month at an annual cost of $103.6 million. This compares to the 39,015 people per month who received services the previous year at a cost of $93.7 million.

In-home Services

The department provides a number of in-home services to meet an individual's needs in the least restrictive manner possible.

Aged and disabled adults who are functionally limited in daily activities receive Family Care services for up to 20 hours per week. Assistance with personal care, housekeeping, meal preparation, and escort services are all provided through contracts with licensed home health agencies.

Those who are functionally limited due to chronic health problems receive up to 30 hours a week of Primary Home Care. This non-technical medical care is prescribed by a physician and supervised by a registered nurse. Services are the same as for Family Care and are provided through licensed home health agencies.

Congregate and home-delivered meals, approved by a registered dietician or nutritionist, are served in central dining areas or in the clients' homes.

During the year, the department implemented the Emergency Response System statewide. This service gives frail elderly and disabled people 24-hour response to emergencies in their homes. An electronic monitoring device alerts a base station of the emergency and a preselected volunteer checks on the person with the problem. This allays the fears of many who otherwise would be apprehensive about living alone.

Out-of-home Care

Many who are unable to live alone prefer the security and warmth of family life to alternate means of care. Adult Foster Care services meet those needs. Families care for up to three clients and group homes care for four to eight. Services include meal preparation, supervision and assistance with daily activities, and escort services.

Others have greater needs and oftentimes rely on Day Activity and Health Services which includes nursing and personal care, physical and rehabilitative services, nutrition, transportation, and other supportive services. These services are available at least 10 hours each weekday through licensed facilities.

Special services are available to the handicapped through provider agencies. Clients receive counseling, personal care, help with developing skills needed for independent living, and transportation.

Adults who required access to services on a 24-hour basis, but did not require daily nursing care were candidates for Supervised Living arrangements. Services included board, protective supervision, personal care, social and recreational services, housekeeping and laundry, and transportation. Living arrangements ranged from apartments to converted nursing facilities. Those who were able contributed to the cost of care.

Institutional Care

Institutional services are provided to those aged or disabled Texans who require more intensive care such as Skilled Nursing Facility care or Intermediate Facility care. During the year, 55,722 received care each month in 950 facilities at a cost of $435.8 million. The previous year, 57,217 clients received nursing home care each month at a cost of $437.6 million.

Another important service was added. Children under 21 years of age who were Medicaid recipients were eligible for Skilled Nursing Facility care in the event of an accident or other condition causing severely limiting health problems and the need for a high level of care.

Qualifying mentally retarded persons and those with developmental disabilities received institutional care in three levels of intermediate care facilities for mentally retarded. During 1984 a monthly average of 3,765 Texans received this type of care in 129 non-state operated institutions. The cost was $63 million. Comparable figures for the prior year are 3,684 Texans served in 114 facilities at a cost of $61.9 million.

Mentally retarded and developmentally disabled Texans who are eligible for Medicaid also receive care in state

operated institutions. About 9,035 were served in state institutions at a cost of $217.5 million.

Nursing Home Sanctions

To help ensure adequate care for Texans, the department launched an initiative to penalize nursing homes providing substandard care. Under the sanction rules, nursing homes automatically lost their Medicaid contract if the Texas Department of Health cited deficiencies that were an immediate threat to patient health and safety. Eleven homes were closed as a result.

Deficiencies that constituted a hazard to patient health and safety and were not corrected within 60 days also resulted in cancellation. Eight nursing homes were closed under this rule. Finally, nursing homes whose payments were withheld for patient care-related deficiencies twice within any 12-month period automatically lost their contract. Because of this rule, 19 contracts were cancelled.

No Medicaid funds were paid to the nursing home for the period of contract cancellation and no new Medicaid recipients were allowed to enter the home.

Since the rules were implemented in November, 38 nursing home contracts were cancelled. As a result, these homes lost an estimated $1,684,511 in Medicaid funds. By the end of the year, 27 of the homes re-entered the program after taking corrective actions.

Pharmacy Services

Drugs essential to the treatment and control of illnesses increase the quality of life for the patient and often reduce the need for hospitalization or other more costly services. DHR's Vendor Drug program furnished medications prescribed by a physician for those eligible for Medicaid.

During the year, 3,317 providers were under contract to fill prescriptions paid for by DHR. The average prescription price rose from $13.63 to $14.89. The department paid pharmacists directly for prescription drugs and related services. Total expenditures increased to $95.6 million from $84.4 million and the number of prescriptions increased to 6.4 million from 6.2 million.

The department continued to explore avenues of cost containment, including encouraging wider use of generic drugs. About 40 percent of drugs have generic counterparts. Use of generics in the Medicaid program increased to about 15 percent in fiscal year 1984, compared to only 7 percent two years prior.

Medical Transportation

In an effort to eliminate or reduce barriers to obtaining health care, DHR furnished non-ambulance transportation to Medicaid clients. Contracts were established with various sources including taxi companies, community agencies, private corporations, and independent school districts. Volunteers providing transportation were reimbursed for mileage.

During the year, 718,872 trips were made at a cost of about $4.8 million. This compared to 622,940 trips at a cost of about $4.3 million previously.

A pilot project enhanced transportation for Texans in rural areas. By coordinating existing transportation services

with those needed, DHR scheduled 70,086 one-way trips. The service was provided for health care, as well as for education, employment, recreation, public service, and vocational rehabilitation.

Health Care

We believe in preventing
problems of human need
where possible,
while at the same time,
providing for the appropriate
and timely distribution of benefits
to those who face obstacles
which prevent them
from living up to their potential.

As the largest purchaser of health care in the state, the department provides a wide range of services to needy, disabled, and elderly Texans. During fiscal year 1984, an average of 661,738 people were eligible for service each month, compared to 626,239 Medicaid eligibles the previous year.

Despite this 5.7 percent increase, primarily the result of the growing AFDC caseload, Texas Medicaid recipients accounted for only 3 percent of all Medicaid users in the United States. Changes in the Medicaid program that were unanimously approved by the Board of Human Resources to be implemented in fiscal year 1985 are expected to affect an additional 33,500 children and pregnant women in low-income families.

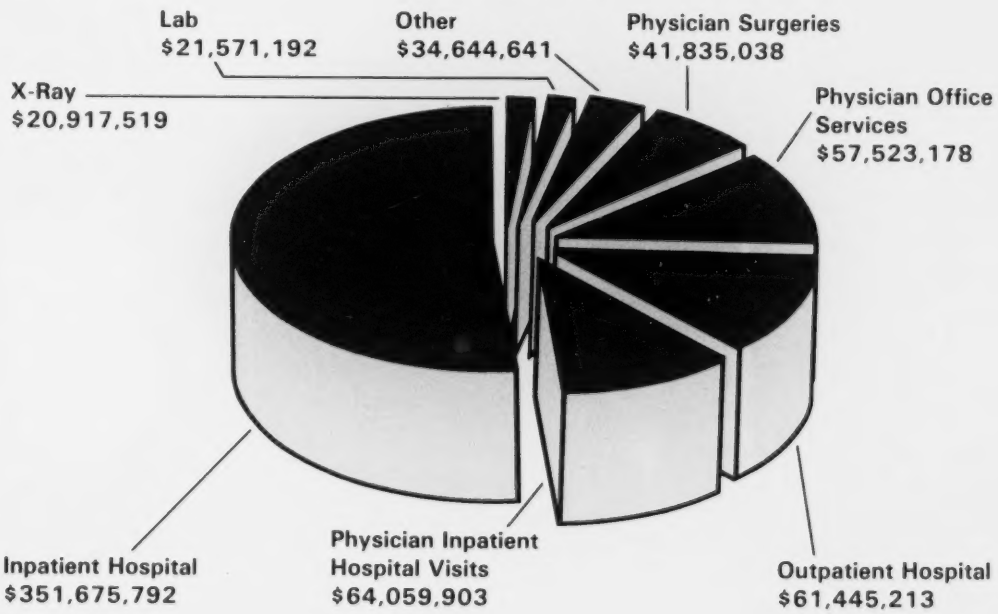
Those eligible receive services including inpatient and outpatient hospital, physician, laboratory and X-ray, ambulance, chiropractic, podiatry, home health, optometric, ambulatory surgery, eyeglasses and hearing aids, and rural health clinic. Under the program, payment is made to the provider of the service by National Heritage Insurance Company, the department's health insuring contractor.

An average of 19,473 people received hospital services each month at a cost of $23,292,831. Another 170,727 required the services of a physician each month at a cost of $5,717,058. Premiums paid during fiscal year 1984 for all health care services totaled $653,672,476 compared to $563,557,546 the previous year.

The 16 percent increase was attributed to several factors including a larger number of eligible recipients, a greater use of health care services, and rising health care costs. To keep the price down, a number of cost controls were carried out.

Health Care Services

Fiscal Year 1984



The "quota share" arrangement, implemented the previous year, continued to provide a greater incentive to the health insuring contractor to control health care costs through participation in any savings or loss under the contract. During the fiscal year, DHR received a $72 million refund on premiums paid to NHIC for processing Medicaid claims. This refund represented 11 percent of all premiums paid during the year.

Additional cost controls included postpay review of hospital ancillary charges, operation of a recipient Lock-in program, and recoveries from third-party insurers.

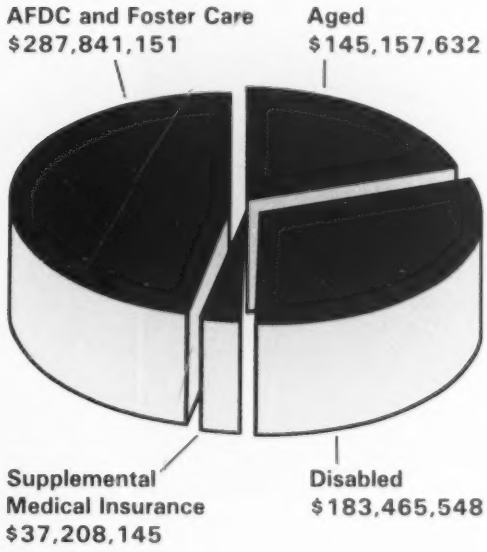
Recipients using health care services at a high rate were identified and "locked-in" to a primary care physician and pharmacy where services could be better controlled. This Lock-in program resulted in a $4.2 million savings.

The department realized savings totaling $33,770,923 through the use of third-party resources as the primary payer. An additional $3,187,285 was saved through the implementation of an improved automated claims processing review system. DHR also intensified efforts to identify provider fraud within the Medicaid program. These efforts resulted in the successful prosecution and conviction of 12 providers and the recovery of more than $350,000.

Late in the fiscal year, an on-site compliance assessment and review of effectiveness process was implemented in hospitals participating in the Medicaid program. During the first three months of operation, the effort saved nearly $91,000 with savings in future months expected to increase.

Purchased Health Premium Expenditures

By Recipient Type
Fiscal Year 1984



Administrative Initiatives

We believe in employment
without bias,
advancement through excellence,
and we encourage and depend
on the talents, energies,
and creative qualities
of those whom we employ,
those who serve us as volunteers,
and those with whom we contract
for the provision of services.

The department administers its many programs and services with a $2 billion budget, of which 44.3 percent is state funded. More than 95 percent of the 1984 budget was spent on the purchase or delivery of services and the remainder on administration.

The three-member Board of Human Resources, appointed by the governor, establishes departmental policy. Implementation of policy is the responsibility of the commissioner and agency staff.

Through planning sessions with board members and executive staff, the department reached a milestone in its history. With the development and implementation of the first long-range strategic plan, DHR established a basis for achieving specific program goals for the next several years.

The plan is intended to help staff meet the needs of Texans today and chart its course for meeting the needs of tomorrow. It allows managers the flexibility to bring about desired changes and at the same time respond to changes beyond the department's control. Employees separated by geography or program lines are better able to work together to achieve common department goals.

Department planning was further enhanced by the implementation of an initiative on future policy alternatives. Staff, working in a "think tank" environment, explore creative policy and management options that will help department administrators analyze problems and develop alternative solutions.

Another example of how planning benefits the agency is evident in the area of health care programs. Despite department efforts at cost containment, in recent years, health care inflation rates have been at least twice as high as the general rate of inflation. At the same time, demographic, social, and economic changes in the state have highlighted the needs of many Texans who cannot afford to pay for health care.

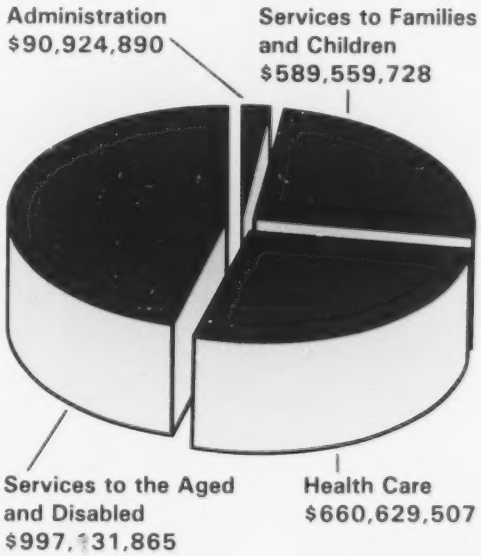
The department faces the critical challenge of expanding the number of individuals covered while still containing costs. For this reason, a Project for Health Care Policy Alternatives was established.

The project will explore and evaluate new approaches to the delivery, management, control, and payment of health care services. Staff also are working in support of the legislative Task Force on Indigent Health Care to expand the state's program to new groups of clients.

By drawing on the experiences of other states and the thinking of leading policy analysts across the country, the project will enable DHR to keep up with innovations in health care that could lead to new and affordable policy options for Texas.

Estimated Agency Expenditures

Fiscal Year 1984



New Headquarters

At the end of the fiscal year, the department completed the move to its new headquarters complex which is part of the the John H. Winters Human Services Center.

Funds were allocated by the 67th Legislature and the contract for construction was awarded in December 1982. The department anticipates tangible economies and efficiencies resulting from consolidating operations that were formerly spread throughout the city.

Inspector General

DHR's Office of Inspector General is responsible for eliminating fraudulent use of department resources. Working as a team, the investigation and audit divisions collaborate with department program staff to detect, investigate, and settle fraud cases. During fiscal year 1984, the division completed 8,915 investigations involving $8,756,264 in funds misappropriated from programs administered by DHR.

Although most leads on potential fraud cases come from department caseworkers, nearly 300 reports were received on a toll-free fraud hotline in its first full year of operation. The hotline gives the public the opportunity to safeguard scarce tax dollars from unlawful use.

Investigators presented evidence to local prosecutors for judgment and possible restitution in some 2,000 cases. More than $2 million in restitution was collected compared to $1.5 million the previous year. In addition, nearly 6,500 food stamp fraud cases were handled by DHR hearing officers.

A pilot project that involved referring delinquent restitution accounts to a commercial collection agency proved effective and will be expanded statewide. The commercial agency retains a percentage of the money collected as a fee, and DHR gets the remainder of the reimbursement.

Another innovation involved changing prosecutor funding contracts so fees are paid with federal dollars. More than 100 counties and all major metropolitan area prosecutors participated. Largely as a result of these contracts, 2,135 cases were heard by the courts.

In addition to providing ongoing audit services to all program areas, the audit division is responsible for reviewing contract compliance of DHR's health insuring agency.

More than 2,400 audits and 1,800 desk reviews revealed exceptions and disallowances totaling more than $26 million. The division relied more heavily on automation to do its work in an efficient, cost-effective manner.

Information Systems

In support of the department's fraud reduction efforts, a computerized

matching system was developed to compare client records with various outside files. Matches were made with out-of-state clients, current and retired federal employees, and Texas Department of Corrections inmates in an effort to identify ineligible people who were receiving benefits.

The major accomplishment of the Office of Information Systems was the establishment of WelNet, giving department employees across the state direct access to computer processing. Approximately 1,500 workstations were installed, more than 1,200 of which were located in income assistance field offices.

WelNet gave caseworkers the ability to make inquiries concerning case status directly into a central computer in Austin. Computer programs were written to prompt caseworkers through the eligibility interviews, required computations, and resulting forms.

Another major accomplishment was the development of the Human Resources Management Information System. This system combines functions of the previous personnel and payroll system with other personnel management functions such as staff development.

Personnel Management

Providing employees adequate tools to do their jobs is an important part of any organization's success. But, unless those employees acquire the proper training and skills, the tools diminish in value.

During the year, DHR's Staff Development Division offered specialized training as well as beneficial general curriculum. Classes covered a wide variety of job skills, and employees also had opportunities to learn about assertiveness training, stress management, and smoking cessation.

The employee recognition program completed its first full year of operation. It provided an opportunity to recognize outstanding achievements at all classification levels.

The Personnel Division also implemented uniform performance plans for nearly 25 percent of the department workforce, including child protective services staff and income assistance workers. Development of uniform plans will continue with 75 percent of the workforce covered by the end of the next fiscal year. Planning has been completed for 95 percent of all positions to be reviewed for possible implementation of the uniform rating system.

The department has already realized some benefits from the standardized plans. Supervisors spent less time developing individual plans. Consistent standards and expectations throughout the state also facilitated promotions and transfers between regions. Uniform plans also resulted in fewer complaints and grievances concerning quality of performance.

During the year the department was released from an agreement with the U.S. Department of Justice to bring the

workforce into parity with the relative workforce regarding the hiring and promotion of blacks and Hispanics. An affirmativc action plan was developed to ensure that the balanced workforce is maintained, not only for blacks and Hispanics, but for women and disabled persons as well.

Citizen Involvement

Sometimes, despite qualifications and dedication, employees needed help handling the volume of work.

Such was the case in December 1983, when record-breaking low temperatures destroyed the Rio Grande Valley citrus groves and devastated the already shaky South Texas economy. DHR employees were besieged with requests for assistance. With the help of 670 volunteers who contributed more than 7,000 hours of service, the jobless needy were cared for at emergency feeding sites and food distribution centers. This situation was not unique.

Throughout the state community volunteers gave an average of 100,000 hours each month to help 37,000 people in need. The value of their services was estimated at $10 million annually.

DHR staff decentralized the volunteer system to allow each community to make the most appropriate use of its own resources. As a result, 85 new community partnerships were established. Citizen involvement was important to other areas as well.

The 178 Texans who serve on the department's 11 advisory committees not only offered expert counsel on program development, but also played an invaluable role in collecting information and helping draft the DHR appropriations request to the Legislature. Committee members chaired and conducted seven public hearings statewide. About 70 percent of their recommendations were incorporated in the budget documents.

Their involvement continues to be a vital link to the pulse of Texas as the department charts its course for the future.

Statistical Information

We believe in openness
and honesty
in dealing with both
the general public
and the people we serve,
and we believe in accountability
to the Congress
and to the State Legislature.

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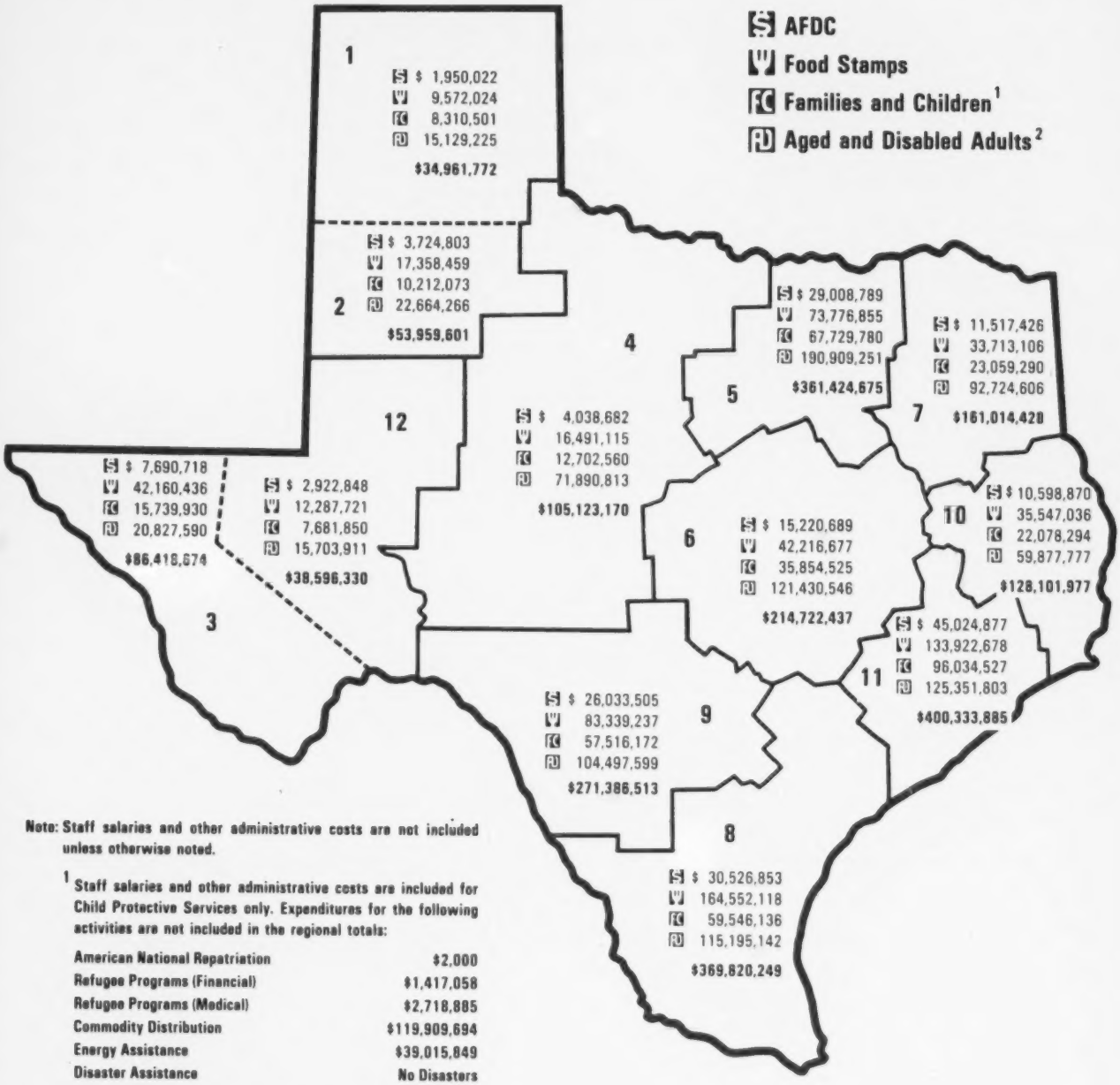
Estimated Expenditures by Method of Finance Fiscal Year 1984

	Total $	Federal %	State %	Other %
Services to Families and Children				
Aid to Families with Dependent Children	$188,470,698	54.37	45.63	
Income Assistance Program Delivery	102,892,830	51.18	48.82	
Commodity Distribution	37,694,520	98.63		1.37
Home Energy Assistance	40,116,083	100.00		
Disaster Assistance	1,184,672	76.32	23.68	
Child Support Enforcement	143,595	70.00		30.00
Protective Services for Abused and Neglected Children	96,876,560	63.34	36.52	.14
Family Self-support Services	99,496,588	64.52	28.59	6.89
Services to Families and Children Program Support	4,884,945	73.99	26.01	
Licensing	6,925,400	74.21	23.50	2.29
Refugee Assistance	10,190,762	100.00		
Special Projects	683,075	83.77		16.23
Total, Services to Families and Children	**$589,559,728**	**64.20**	**34.47**	**1.33**
Services to the Aged and Disabled				
Long-term Institutional Care	$499,869,091	54.19	45.81	
Medical Assistance in State Institutions	229,308,447	53.26	44.72	2.02
Vendor Drugs	96,337,054	54.65	45.35	
Medical Transportation	4,808,629	53.75	46.25	
Community Care for the Aged and Disabled	104,170,575	64.58	34.04	1.38
Services to the Aged and Disabled Administration Program Delivery	57,555,144	63.74	27.10	9.16
Special Projects	5,082,925	86.38	4.00	9.62
Total, Services to the Aged and Disabled	**$997,131,865**	**55.82**	**42.99**	**1.19**
Health Care Services				
Purchased Health Services	$656,727,916	54.50	45.50	
Administration Program Support	3,901,591	56.68	43.32	
Total, Health Care Services	**$660,629,507**	**54.51**	**45.49**	
Agency Administration				
Central Management Support	$26,356,337	59.19	40.28	.53
Field Management Support	18,996,078	58.74	40.69	.57
Information Systems	39,235,225	38.38	61.02	.60
Renovations and Capital Outlay	6,337,250		100.00	
Total, Agency Administration	**$90,924,890**	**45.99**	**53.48**	**.53**
Grand Total	**$2,338,245,990**	**57.18%**	**41.96%**	**.86%**

Benefits by Region
Fiscal Year 1984



Note: Staff salaries and other administrative costs are not included unless otherwise noted.

[1] Staff salaries and other administrative costs are included for Child Protective Services only. Expenditures for the following activities are not included in the regional totals:

American National Repatriation	$2,000
Refugee Programs (Financial)	$1,417,058
Refugee Programs (Medical)	$2,718,885
Commodity Distribution	$119,909,694
Energy Assistance	$39,015,849
Disaster Assistance	No Disasters

[2] Staff salaries and other administrative costs are included for Adult Protective Services only. Expenditures for the following activities are not included in the regional totals:

State Schools	$216,132,940
Chest Hospitals	$302,485

Financial Information by County
Fiscal Year 1984

County	FOOD STAMPS		AFDC			FRAUD (In AFDC and Food Stamps)		
	Participants (Monthly Average)	Food Stamp Value (Total FY)	Families (Monthly	Recipients[1] Average)	Payments (Total FY)	Court Adjudi-cations	Disqualifi-cation Hearings[2]	Total
Anderson	2,689	$1,234,555	217	648	$ 355,658	5	10	15
Andrews	291	140,028	18	52	29,045			
Angelina	5,553	2,778,232	438	1,356	748,632	5	15	20
Aransas	1,484	808,201	105	299	170,080	1	12	13
Archer	185	83,077	9	24	13,178			
Armstrong	**29**	**12,850**						
Atascosa	**3,986**	**1,901,064**	**265**	**840**	**452,102**	**18**	**76**	**94**
Austin	**1,285**	**607,078**	**122**	**362**	**202,203**	**5**	**4**	**9**
Bailey	**739**	**354,367**	**39**	**140**	**70,810**	**3**	**3**	**6**
Bandera	**211**	**102,688**	**16**	**42**	**25,273**		**1**	**1**
Bastrop	2,456	1,216,485	206	621	343,497	4	9	13
Baylor	391	168,663	13	39	20,795	1	1	2
Bee	3,811	1,782,815	301	949	515,799		15	15
Bell	10,710	5,445,954	1,243	3,619	2,104,549	24	43	67
Bexar	104,805	53,757,528	11,377	36,141	19,972,799	185	564	749
Blanco	**121**	**53,076**	**6**	**13**	**7,619**			
Borden	**36**	**16,676**						
Bosque	**625**	**269,287**	**38**	**111**	**61,366**	**1**	**8**	**9**
Bowie	**8,641**	**4,292,013**	**982**	**3,031**	**1,675,431**	**2**	**29**	**31**
Brazoria	**6,322**	**3,354,278**	**349**	**1,057**	**586,562**	**3**	**11**	**14**
Brazos	3,403	1,677,888	368	1,128	629,531	18	8	26
Brewster	577	270,171	32	86	47,876		2	2
Briscoe	223	105,194	10	32	17,055		1	1
Brooks	2,791	1,408,250	182	512	294,366		2	2
Brown	2,498	1,253,486	210	618	360,444		34	34
Burleson	**1,124**	**538,504**	**134**	**433**	**234,078**	**1**	**4**	**5**
Burnet	**897**	**425,234**	**83**	**244**	**135,518**	**5**	**5**	**10**
Caldwell	**2,511**	**1,123,570**	**232**	**714**	**397,265**	**9**	**27**	**36**
Calhoun	**1,848**	**929,202**	**141**	**435**	**236,256**	**2**	**17**	**19**
Callahan	**452**	**207,577**	**21**	**71**	**37,498**		**3**	**3**
Cameron	67,970	34,199,218	3,584	11,441	6,004,298	31	191	222
Camp	1,267	554,747	111	315	174,987		5	5
Carson	116	55,038	9	25	14,688		1	1
Cass	3,518	1,703,700	347	1,020	588,245	15	11	26
Castro	1,706	822,679	90	290	154,253	1	3	4
Chambers	**1,816**	**964,929**	**147**	**422**	**240,263**	**8**	**7**	**15**
Cherokee	**3,551**	**1,644,009**	**262**	**809**	**448,064**	**6**	**15**	**21**
Childress	**596**	**260,261**	**31**	**92**	**49,529**	**1**	**1**	**2**
Clay	**328**	**148,321**	**18**	**50**	**28,086**		**5**	**5**
Cochran	**774**	**362,950**	**32**	**88**	**50,053**		**4**	**4**

County	FOOD STAMPS		AFDC			FRAUD (In AFDC and Food Stamps)		
	Participants (Monthly Average)	Food Stamp Value (Total FY)	Families (Monthly Average)	Recipients[1] (Monthly Average)	Payments (Total FY)	Court Adjudi-cations	Disqualifi-cation Hearings[2]	Total
Coke	120	54,310	9	26	14,162			
Coleman	779	362,326	64	186	103,274	2	10	12
Collin	3,338	1,568,906	376	1,124	616,481	8	27	35
Collingsworth	392	170,296	18	54	28,490		5	5
Colorado	1,851	876,424	161	460	255,825	5		5
Comal	**1,606**	**755,600**	**144**	**411**	**228,227**	**8**	**27**	**35**
Comanche	**940**	**413,269**	**35**	**103**	**57,085**	**1**	**2**	**3**
Concho	**229**	**104,919**	**8**	**24**	**12,782**		**3**	**3**
Cooke	**1,377**	**692,223**	**84**	**242**	**135,105**	**3**	**18**	**21**
Coryell	**2,433**	**1,065,621**	**196**	**533**	**314,998**	**8**	**28**	**36**
Cottle	385	171,477	18	65	33,539	1		1
Crane	67	30,581	6	16	9,366			
Crockett	201	96,295	22	68	38,634		1	1
Crosby	1,707	812,762	57	198	102,257	3		3
Culberson	521	232,617	15	45	23,123			
Dallam	**338**	**164,668**	**12**	**35**	**19,902**		**2**	**2**
Dallas	**72,580**	**37,877,681**	**10,330**	**30,252**	**17,391,348**	**409**	**710**	**1,119**
Dawson	**2,733**	**1,296,765**	**142**	**447**	**240,629**	**6**	**18**	**24**
Deaf Smith	**2,998**	**1,453,444**	**158**	**485**	**266,160**	**10**	**8**	**18**
Delta	**492**	**188,183**	**23**	**69**	**34,451**	**2**	**5**	**7**
Denton	2,764	1,392,100	268	739	437,053	7	42	49
Dewitt	2,701	1,213,018	188	564	311,566	1	11	12
Dickens	383	177,280	28	94	41,552		1	1
Dimmit	4,333	2,170,229	206	697	367,097	2	2	4
Donley	303	145,067	21	62	32,337	2		2
Duval	**3,994**	**1,881,398**	**238**	**742**	**407,878**		**10**	**10**
Eastland	**766**	**338,224**	**31**	**83**	**45,654**	**3**	**17**	**20**
Ector	**6,702**	**3,572,701**	**586**	**1,718**	**980,734**		**10**	**10**
Edwards	**402**	**203,671**	**17**	**66**	**32,976**			
Ellis	**3,708**	**1,665,467**	**313**	**970**	**532,483**	**10**	**30**	**40**
El Paso	84,265	40,674,749	4,370	13,328	7,499,811	87	390	477
Erath	865	377,710	46	128	75,622	1	8	9
Falls	2,389	1,125,754	216	635	365,090		17	17
Fannin	1,985	851,102	145	406	229,843	4	8	12
Fayette	936	388,131	77	211	117,072		3	3
Fisher	**513**	**241,670**	**19**	**73**	**37,687**		**4**	**4**
Floyd	**1,724**	**823,819**	**85**	**268**	**144,653**		**4**	**4**
Foard	**132**	**56,616**	**11**	**31**	**16,965**			
Fort Bend	**5,574**	**2,888,588**	**427**	**1,400**	**759,403**	**5**	**8**	**13**
Franklin	**353**	**157,833**	**11**	**34**	**19,381**		**1**	**1**

Financial Information by County (continued)
Fiscal Year 1984

County	FOOD STAMPS		AFDC			FRAUD (In AFDC and Food Stamps)		
	Participants (Monthly Average)	Food Stamp Value (Total FY)	Families (Monthly Average)	Recipients[1]	Payments (Total FY)	Court Adjudications	Disqualification Hearings[2]	Total
Freestone	1,100	$ 504,297	92	300	$ 159,732			
Frio	3,834	1,814,182	344	1,085	585,576	9	6	15
Gaines	978	416,336	41	140	74,063	2	8	10
Galveston	14,300	7,722,977	1,354	4,108	2,315,900	21	68	89
Garza	782	379,551	47	157	83,377		1	1
Gillespie	**424**	**203,002**	**28**	**81**	**43,434**	**3**	**2**	**5**
Glasscock	**93**	**47,834**	**4**	**17**	**8,340**			
Goliad	**1,029**	**482,415**	**50**	**141**	**77,573**			
Gonzales	**2,759**	**1,252,471**	**216**	**641**	**358,307**	**2**	**16**	**18**
Gray	**912**	**436,884**	**57**	**177**	**95,970**		**1**	**1**
Grayson	4,486	2,228,241	461	1,217	737,614	8	10	18
Gregg	7,638	3,884,333	829	2,399	1,369,379		61	61
Grimes	1,878	916,157	196	603	333,464	3	6	9
Guadalupe	3,388	1,540,783	266	796	437,495	14	55	69
Hale	4,764	2,285,275	274	890	475,532	7	25	32
Hall	**841**	**400,723**	**41**	**130**	**71,850**			
Hamilton	**452**	**187,974**	**23**	**57**	**32,378**	**1**	**1**	**2**
Hansford	**144**	**63,751**	**5**	**15**	**8,468**			
Hardeman	**564**	**244,875**	**32**	**93**	**49,751**	**2**	**3**	**5**
Hardin	**3,629**	**1,945,407**	**319**	**980**	**551,021**	**8**	**4**	**12**
Harris	183,992	105,573,883	21,768	65,804	37,371,894	271	544	815
Harrison	5,947	2,924,062	708	2,145	1,196,107	6	18	24
Hartley	16	7,247	1	3	1,776			
Haskell	607	267,100	40	117	64,271		1	1
Hays	2,879	1,352,779	289	885	486,886	11	10	21
Hemphill	**56**	**25,049**	**3**	**8**	**5,272**		**1**	**1**
Henderson	**3,123**	**1,440,761**	**285**	**803**	**457,670**		**9**	**9**
Hidalgo	**110,546**	**56,977,350**	**5,218**	**16,972**	**8,934,065**	**38**	**288**	**326**
Hill	**2,577**	**1,158,280**	**195**	**596**	**326,119**	**6**	**7**	**13**
Hockley	**1,795**	**808,887**	**123**	**394**	**215,484**		**13**	**13**
Hood	569	281,445	46	129	76,074	3	2	5
Hopkins	1,327	542,925	82	219	124,548	2	7	9
Houston	2,783	1,294,125	328	924	529,172	2	10	12
Howard	3,042	1,523,866	266	796	442,912	3	9	12
Hudspeth	497	258,247	27	98	51,028		3	3
Hunt	**4,110**	**1,981,484**	**407**	**1,186**	**658,029**	**14**	**56**	**70**
Hutchinson	**676**	**329,789**	**30**	**87**	**48,910**		**1**	**1**
Irion	**41**	**16,430**	**2**	**4**	**2,820**		**2**	**2**
Jack	**216**	**105,354**	**15**	**33**	**21,550**			
Jackson	**1,367**	**646,160**	**157**	**449**	**247,649**	**6**	**20**	**26**

County	FOOD STAMPS		AFDC			FRAUD (In AFDC and Food Stamps)		
	Participants (Monthly Average)	Food Stamp Value (Total FY)	Families (Monthly Average)	Recipients[1]	Payments (Total FY)	Court Adjudications	Disqualification Hearings[2]	Total
Jasper	4,525	$2,327,144	365	1,122	$ 614,299	4	16	20
Jeff Davis	186	82,650	2	6	3,815			
Jefferson	25,096	13,816,086	2,576	7,571	4,353,461	61	123	184
Jim Hogg	1,193	522,801	64	156	96,402		1	1
Jim Wells	7,780	3,680,168	536	1,629	892,198		23	23
Johnson	**3,096**	**1,537,276**	**275**	**780**	**446,339**	**6**	**42**	**48**
Jones	**1,276**	**582,685**	**104**	**319**	**170,653**	**7**	**12**	**19**
Karnes	**2,530**	**1,154,824**	**163**	**541**	**281,797**	**11**	**23**	**34**
Kaufman	**2,526**	**1,179,056**	**278**	**823**	**458,344**	**14**	**23**	**37**
Kendall	**204**	**106,780**	**17**	**45**	**27,386**	**1**	**1**	**2**
Kenedy	158	58,887	2	4	2,400			
Kent	45	18,486	3	10	5,168			
Kerr	1,551	806,572	154	471	253,146	11	16	27
Kimble	174	81,230	10	33	16,180	3	4	7
King	25	9,605	1	1	367			
Kinney	**620**	**284,599**	**23**	**71**	**39,537**			
Kleberg	**5,713**	**2,921,987**	**504**	**1,492**	**853,848**	**7**	**27**	**34**
Knox	**574**	**262,095**	**49**	**154**	**79,138**	**3**	**1**	**4**
Lamar	**4,680**	**2,093,644**	**436**	**1,310**	**724,744**	**11**	**24**	**35**
Lamb	**2,656**	**1,250,830**	**133**	**421**	**227,111**		**33**	**33**
Lampasas	1,074	538,613	78	226	128,003		4	4
LaSalle	1,875	906,417	119	366	202,948	6	54	60
Lavaca	1,193	520,685	93	288	155,021	1	10	11
Lee	391	185,838	43	124	67,188		1	1
Leon	978	426,263	51	171	88,162	1		1
Liberty	**5,342**	**2,903,838**	**436**	**1,298**	**736,926**	**1**	**5**	**6**
Limestone	**1,777**	**781,881**	**152**	**430**	**243,252**	**6**	**7**	**13**
Lipscomb	**63**	**32,895**	**3**	**9**	**4,808**			
Live Oak	**765**	**337,843**	**47**	**137**	**77,429**		**9**	**9**
Llano	**231**	**106,095**	**13**	**32**	**19,169**			
Loving	1	790						
Lubbock	16,147	8,016,764	1,077	3,355	1,862,643	23	120	43
Lynn	1,405	673,808	74	234	127,768			
Madison	994	480,195	95	270	154,994			
Marion	1,817	911,960	181	529	292,200	10	4	14
Martin	**620**	**294,863**	**38**	**128**	**66,826**	**1**	**2**	**3**
Mason	**153**	**61,926**	**5**	**15**	**5,408**		**1**	**1**
Matagorda	**3,156**	**1,613,888**	**264**	**804**	**450,636**	**4**	**10**	**14**
Maverick	**11,843**	**6,253,224**	**526**	**1,745**	**947,147**	**9**	**18**	**27**
McCulloch	**768**	**324,269**	**42**	**125**	**68,873**	**4**	**4**	**8**

Financial Information by County (continued)
Fiscal Year 1984

County	FOOD STAMPS		AFDC			FRAUD (In AFDC and Food Stamps)		
	Participants (Monthly Average)	Food Stamp Value (Total FY)	Families (Monthly	Recipients[1] Average)	Payments (Total FY)	Court Adjudi-cations	Disqualifi-cation Hearings[2]	Total
McLennan	13,857	$7,040,037	1,467	4,402	$2,488,163	4	56	60
McMullen	65	28,273	2	6	3,579		1	1
Medina	3,044	1,418,297	217	641	356,703	3	4	7
Menard	272	119,139	11	40	20,042		1	1
Midland	3,962	2,098,291	386	1,131	629,789	5	36	41
Milam	**2,445**	**1,135,476**	**221**	**664**	**367,326**	**3**	**2**	**5**
Mills	**210**	**82,014**	**6**	**15**	**8,250**			
Mitchell	**768**	**333,831**	**43**	**131**	**66,305**			
Montague	**666**	**328,447**	**35**	**101**	**56,561**		**2**	**2**
Montgomery	**5,804**	**2,910,203**	**405**	**1,165**	**668,846**	**9**	**31**	**40**
Moore	693	361,195	40	123	70,255		2	2
Morris	1,587	796,944	179	493	287,319		13	13
Motley	125	56,861	4	15	7,559			
Nacogdoches	3,484	1,707,950	345	1,083	590,508	3	25	28
Navarro	3,069	1,355,775	298	816	470,566	23	28	51
Newton	**2,496**	**1,280,044**	**197**	**590**	**329,529**	**12**	**10**	**22**
Nolan	**1,304**	**603,357**	**87**	**273**	**147,036**	**13**	**16**	**29**
Nueces	**33,355**	**16,409,159**	**2,735**	**8,474**	**4,684,041**	**42**	**243**	**285**
Ochiltree	**150**	**74,722**	**15**	**39**	**22,457**		**1**	**1**
Oldham	**34**	**17,508**	**1**	**3**	**1,776**		**1**	**1**
Orange	6,789	3,701,025	578	1,617	954,654	8	48	56
Palo Pinto	2,088	1,035,558	138	380	223,013	1	32	33
Panola	1,975	937,850	158	473	263,351		8	8
Parker	1,714	829,769	132	362	208,055		23	23
Parmer	774	346,448	42	137	75,124		1	1
Pecos	**1,366**	**669,400**	**64**	**209**	**114,962**		**2**	**2**
Polk	**2,838**	**1,449,608**	**236**	**710**	**399,692**	**7**	**26**	**33**
Potter	**6,849**	**3,538,853**	**475**	**1,399**	**798,209**	**21**	**54**	**75**
Presidio	**1,274**	**642,002**	**41**	**115**	**65,065**		**2**	**2**
Rains	**279**	**98,515**	**15**	**43**	**24,363**		**1**	**1**
Randall	615	317,824	33	96	54,900		5	5
Reagan	167	69,151	11	36	19,190			
Real	383	190,769	21	59	35,092			
Red River	2,174	909,667	180	512	282,708	5	11	16
Reeves	3,159	1,464,031	127	374	206,348	2	13	15
Refugio	**1,188**	**558,398**	**103**	**296**	**166,238**		**2**	**2**
Roberts	**11**	**5,185**	**1**	**1**	**592**			
Robertson	**2,958**	**1,432,018**	**299**	**961**	**530,885**	**11**	**35**	**46**
Rockwall	**183**	**80,329**	**16**	**50**	**26,732**	**3**	**8**	**11**
Runnels	**806**	**334,431**	**56**	**176**	**88,841**	**2**	**2**	**4**

County	FOOD STAMPS		AFDC			FRAUD (In AFDC and Food Stamps)		
	Participants (Monthly Average)	Food Stamp Value (Total FY)	Families (Monthly Average)	Recipients[1]	Payments (Total FY)	Court Adjudications	Disqualification Hearings[2]	Total
Rusk	3,875	$1,857,892	365	1,070	$ 601,846		10	10
Sabine	1,001	504,899	81	240	132,970		1	1
San Augustine	1,500	690,450	140	413	235,422	1	6	7
San Jacinto	2,056	1,132,477	167	476	267,813	7	5	12
San Patricio	11,198	5,295,500	679	2,167	1,173,233		52	52
San Saba	**541**	**232,794**	**24**	**81**	**42,594**	**2**		**2**
Schleicher	**177**	**77,815**	**7**	**20**	**9,679**		**2**	**2**
Scurry	**918**	**414,504**	**46**	**162**	**86,526**		**8**	**8**
Shackelford	**102**	**45,445**	**6**	**19**	**10,915**		**2**	**2**
Shelby	**2,803**	**1,336,545**	**297**	**871**	**477,101**	**3**	**8**	**11**
Sherman	55	24,175	1	2	1,038		1	1
Smith	8,217	3,970,142	1,013	2,877	1,653,249	14	51	65
Somervell	186	86,025	12	38	20,058	1	3	4
Starr	13,272	6,905,828	479	1,621	853,910	3	13	16
Stephens	474	201,089	23	82	41,768		7	7
Sterling	**48**	**23,484**	**4**	**13**	**6,308**		**1**	**1**
Stonewall	**82**	**35,698**	**2**	**5**	**2,883**		**3**	**3**
Sutton	**275**	**111,465**	**8**	**21**	**11,997**			
Swisher	**1,080**	**499,435**	**66**	**226**	**118,771**	**3**	**17**	**20**
Tarrant	**35,722**	**18,339,490**	**3,734**	**10,714**	**6,156,759**	**55**	**334**	**389**
Taylor	3,638	1,707,909	277	812	463,897	21	63	84
Terrell	76	35,338	4	7	4,834		1	1
Terry	2,256	1,106,523	152	497	267,976	2	4	6
Throckmorton	98	44,249	3	14	6,720			
Titus	1,788	804,184	152	462	251,231		16	16
Tom Green	**4,447**	**2,090,608**	**368**	**1,061**	**606,504**	**14**	**51**	**65**
Travis	**19,559**	**10,150,345**	**2,526**	**7,568**	**4,255,708**	**87**	**262**	**349**
Trinity	**1,341**	**693,132**	**131**	**390**	**223,180**		**4**	**4**
Tyler	**1,835**	**889,912**	**113**	**340**	**191,416**	**3**	**6**	**9**
Upshur	**2,757**	**1,330,753**	**218**	**635**	**355,041**		**5**	**5**
Upton	199	97,625	9	31	15,856		2	2
Uvalde	4,732	2,243,262	222	725	390,650	1	28	29
Val Verde	8,557	4,312,967	460	1,445	802,721	4	13	17
Van Zandt	1,751	774,686	112	325	178,393	9	13	22
Victoria	5,839	2,767,650	522	1,526	852,018	9	56	65
Walker	**3,018**	**1,494,333**	**330**	**1,006**	**544,298**	**7**	**11**	**18**
Waller	**2,363**	**1,206,996**	**228**	**676**	**386,510**	**1**	**1**	**2**
Ward	**720**	**351,084**	**42**	**120**	**66,917**			
Washington	**1,857**	**834,356**	**179**	**543**	**296,351**	**1**	**9**	**10**
Webb	**37,363**	**18,377,017**	**1,422**	**4,670**	**2,495,779**	**27**	**34**	**61**

Financial Information by County (continued)
Fiscal Year 1984

County	FOOD STAMPS		AFDC			FRAUD (In AFDC and Food Stamps)		
	Participants (Monthly Average)	Food Stamp Value (Total FY)	Families (Monthly	Recipients[1] Average)	Payments (Total FY)	Court Adjudi-cations	Disqualifi-cation Hearings[2]	Total
Wharton	3,631	$ 1,805,263	307	907	$ 505,611	3	10	13
Wheeler	338	161,105	21	70	36,961		1	1
Wichita	6,456	3,270,011	535	1,554	899,608	3	64	67
Wilbarger	851	358,527	45	121	68,959	2	2	4
Willacy	6,879	3,276,995	291	930	490,459	3	17	20
Williamson	**2,906**	**1,341,761**	**297**	**867**	**481,482**	**2**	**26**	**28**
Wilson	**1,500**	**646,174**	**87**	**255**	**140,478**	**9**	**13**	**22**
Winkler	**487**	**231,512**	**24**	**61**	**32,227**		**1**	**1**
Wise	**861**	**417,218**	**67**	**193**	**109,271**		**11**	**11**
Wood	**1,523**	**659,748**	**103**	**284**	**159,060**	**1**	**4**	**5**
Yoakum	477	239,177	26	88	47,661	1		1
Young	815	397,014	45	126	71,819		4	4
Zapata	2,486	1,310,429	109	316	172,461		14	14
Zavala	5,304	2,566,605	242	783	410,921	5	6	11
Grand Totals	**1,304,853**	**$664,937,462**	**110,913**	**336,922**	**$188,258,082**	**2,070**	**6,484**	**8,554**

[1] Includes children and caretakers.

[2] Food stamps only.

Families and Children Benefits by County
Fiscal Year 1984

County	Prescribed Medicines	Hospitals, Physicians, Laboratory, X-ray, and Other Services[1]	Active Medicaid Eligibles (Monthly Average)	Protective Services for Children[2]	Children in Day Care Purchased by DHR[2]	Regulated Child-care Facilities[3]	
						Day Care (Part Time)	24-hour (Full Time)
Anderson	$ 33,633	$ 369,193	613	209	39	49	14
Andrews	2,744	42,930	50	19	2	18	4
Angelina	64,825	688,551	1,284	241	77	77	17
Aransas	13,511	244,827	281	55		18	1
Archer	785	12,016	21	10		7	3
Armstrong	**329**	**10,204**	**2**	**1**			**1**
Atascosa	**52,480**	**470,943**	**796**	**177**	**50**	**21**	**6**
Austin	**22,250**	**290,410**	**340**	**63**		**42**	**8**
Bailey	**5,981**	**77,398**	**113**	**32**	**4**	**23**	**7**
Bandera	**1,266**	**25,864**	**36**	**43**	**2**	**9**	**3**
Bastrop	29,340	538,105	596	243	1	54	9
Baylor	2,726	43,299	40	41	2	14	6
Bee	55,092	582,435	894	151	18	30	12
Bell	148,592	2,042,203	3,421	915	192	261	60
Bexar	2,188,534	31,154,295	34,151	3,465	2,180	1,967	204
Blanco	**985**	**6,282**	**19**	**22**	**2**	**11**	**4**
Borden		**30**		**6**	**2**		
Bosque	**4,500**	**63,385**	**98**	**68**	**4**	**42**	**4**
Bowie	**131,398**	**1,935,148**	**2,913**	**434**	**142**	**85**	**39**
Brazoria	**48,194**	**670,837**	**1,003**	**1,030**	**43**	**325**	**39**
Brazos	47,506	630,810	1,030	324	43	238	27
Brewster	4,354	21,204	87	3		16	
Briscoe	1,379	26,919	32			3	1
Brooks	25,293	263,595	487	47		9	2
Brown	31,684	559,398	582	132	14	106	12
Burleson	**19,787**	**303,931**	**426**	**98**	**1**	**12**	**8**
Burnet	**12,120**	**152,850**	**221**	**101**	**2**	**39**	**4**
Caldwell	**33,643**	**398,905**	**680**	**109**	**1**	**36**	**12**
Calhoun	**23,513**	**340,150**	**407**	**66**	**43**	**35**	**9**
Callahan	**5,689**	**84,982**	**69**	**44**	**2**	**40**	**5**
Cameron	571,360	6,773,865	10,861	767	230	206	56
Camp	18,438	265,963	289	65	1	8	5
Carson	888	26,103	24	7		6	6
Cass	45,439	510,788	988	104	2	29	20
Castro	8,854	153,624	263	55		25	4
Chambers	**22,378**	**468,465**	**406**	**127**		**24**	**4**
Cherokee	**44,151**	**671,900**	**790**	**119**		**76**	**11**
Childress	**3,282**	**62,349**	**93**	**28**		**14**	**4**
Clay	**2,691**	**100,411**	**50**	**9**		**18**	**1**
Cochran	**6,409**	**95,214**	**88**	**10**		**1**	**4**

Families and Children Benefits by County (continued)
Fiscal Year 1984

County	Prescribed Medicines	Hospitals, Physicians, Laboratory, X-ray, and Other Services[1]	Active Medicaid Eligibles (Monthly Average)	Protective Services for Children[2]	Children in Day Care Purchased by DHR[2]	Regulated Child-care Facilities[3]	
						Day Care (Part Time)	24-hour (Full Time)
Coke	$ 1,476	$ 19,288	26	33		6	2
Coleman	8,865	130,274	196	26	5	10	1
Collin	69,624	988,923	1,077	820	9	313	37
Collingsworth	2,674	54,213	51	26	18	3	
Colorado	27,805	369,625	442	96	2	30	5
Comal	**15,100**	**273,468**	**379**	**81**	**2**	**46**	**8**
Comanche	**4,549**	**82,849**	**101**	**5**		**12**	**1**
Concho	**1,746**	**20,999**	**22**	**9**		**6**	
Cooke	**15,263**	**167,209**	**214**	**144**	**2**	**29**	**5**
Coryell	**23,605**	**295,956**	**503**	**409**	**36**	**81**	**27**
Cottle	4,048	71,542	60	11	16	5	1
Crane	376	8,578	15	16	2	10	
Crockett	2,817	72,844	71	23		5	2
Crosby	6,383	202,895	183	84	2	11	5
Culberson	1,271	20,977	40	16		1	
Dallam	**1,830**	**32,573**	**39**	**91**	**48**	**24**	**4**
Dallas	**1,197,805**	**19,324,765**	**28,505**	**6,767**	**1,653**	**2,762**	**482**
Dawson	**24,042**	**228,588**	**421**	**62**	**42**	**15**	**1**
Deaf Smith	**13,871**	**255,582**	**474**	**55**	**5**	**59**	**6**
Delta	**3,741**	**67,054**	**76**	**50**		**9**	
Denton	33,424	565,069	717	469	54	465	43
Dewitt	37,275	315,529	540	153		36	9
Dickens	2,481	81,860	80	24		5	2
Dimmit	29,442	456,210	659	269	37	12	
Donley	2,421	13,273	62	2	21	7	3
Duval	**40,350**	**660,396**	**677**	**63**	**75**	**5**	**1**
Eastland	**6,517**	**90,032**	**78**	**41**	**1**	**46**	**7**
Ector	**58,565**	**1,216,196**	**1,604**	**816**	**101**	**263**	**23**
Edwards	**2,127**	**36,559**	**55**	**24**			
Ellis	**33,458**	**542,649**	**910**	**302**	**19**	**96**	**26**
El Paso	538,251	8,028,295	12,782	2,145	976	622	139
Erath	10,237	200,660	131	57	2	39	6
Falls	27,216	308,602	634	79	117	17	6
Fannin	25,733	224,534	401	128		26	10
Fayette	9,160	112,489	209	30		39	4
Fisher	**3,928**	**33,755**	**75**	**40**	**4**	**7**	**2**
Floyd	**13,220**	**161,722**	**257**	**153**		**9**	**3**
Foard	**1,734**	**22,197**	**27**	**2**	**12**	**8**	
Fort Bend	**70,796**	**835,059**	**1,289**	**707**	**3**	**287**	**34**
Franklin	**2,207**	**29,243**	**32**	**32**		**5**	

County	Prescribed Medicines	Hospitals, Physicians, Laboratory, X-ray, and Other Services[1]	Active Medicaid Eligibles (Monthly Average)	Protective Services for Children[2]	Children in Day Care Purchased by DHR[2]	Regulated Child-care Facilities[3]	
						Day Care (Part Time)	24-hour (Full Time)
Freestone	$ 11,879	$ 150,567	275	69		30	9
Frio	52,124	757,812	1,018	199	1	16	3
Gaines	7,702	139,007	136	21		13	2
Galveston	90,601	2,022,264	3,771	1,693	277	347	49
Garza	6,653	99,879	144	82	3	2	1
Gillespie	**3,932**	**44,238**	**75**	**29**		**42**	
Glasscock	**182**	**684**	**18**				
Goliad	**10,029**	**107,368**	**142**	**14**	**1**	**7**	**4**
Gonzales	**35,114**	**398,062**	**603**	**154**	**1**	**26**	**2**
Gray	**7,384**	**234,727**	**172**	**118**	**60**	**35**	**15**
Grayson	54,723	973,836	1,151	396	64	148	28
Gregg	108,620	1,230,215	2,299	475	158	265	48
Grimes	23,971	345,511	591	107	56	13	1
Guadalupe	41,319	371,563	735	408	74	68	16
Hale	29,226	458,108	817	155	73	59	20
Hall	**1,440**	**111,762**	**122**	**22**	**4**	**6**	**2**
Hamilton	**3,817**	**95,320**	**54**	**49**		**32**	**4**
Hansford	**384**	**10,347**	**10**	**15**		**4**	**2**
Hardeman	**3,636**	**43,273**	**88**	**23**	**15**	**16**	**1**
Hardin	**51,940**	**705,036**	**944**	**239**		**57**	**8**
Harris	3,193,728	50,262,373	62,138	10,329	2,276	4,068	634
Harrison	100,974	1,201,953	2,072	264	98	92	20
Hartley	16	96	2	25	1		
Haskell	5,328	104,019	110	11	1	16	
Hays	41,174	561,314	854	170	25	68	28
Hemphill	**307**	**7,671**	**8**	**27**	**2**	**5**	**3**
Henderson	**42,271**	**452,800**	**754**	**144**	**2**	**47**	**13**
Hidalgo	**920,745**	**9,007,552**	**15,974**	**1,467**	**593**	**478**	**57**
Hill	**29,962**	**473,491**	**585**	**136**	**18**	**47**	**7**
Hockley	**14,176**	**291,735**	**373**	**143**	**34**	**41**	**11**
Hood	7,153	89,787	113	39	2	20	5
Hopkins	14,464	211,797	207	121	9	26	12
Houston	46,663	475,963	913	58	94	16	7
Howard	40,755	466,549	764	187	56	36	7
Hudspeth	2,119	49,326	91	11		2	
Hunt	**47,039**	**628,293**	**1,123**	**270**	**9**	**113**	**15**
Hutchinson	**2,157**	**21,468**	**84**	**67**	**46**	**34**	**12**
Irion	**205**	**16,289**	**4**	**5**	**2**	**3**	**2**
Jack	**3,421**	**24,962**	**35**	**19**		**11**	**2**
Jackson	**29,481**	**244,296**	**409**	**77**	**1**	**19**	**5**

Families and Children Benefits by County (continued)
Fiscal Year 1984

County	Prescribed Medicines	Hospitals, Physicians, Laboratory, X-ray, and Other Services[1]	Active Medicaid Eligibles (Monthly Average)	Protective Services for Children[2]	Children in Day Care Purchased by DHR[2]	Regulated Child-care Facilities[3]	
						Day Care (Part Time)	24-hour (Full Time)
Jasper	$ 66,889	$ 709,097	1,096	250	2	22	8
Jeff Davis	983	7,594	21	26			2
Jefferson	376,966	5,454,838	7,258	1,408	341	318	63
Jim Hogg	6,636	64,042	154	7	1	3	1
Jim Wells	118,480	1,862,633	1,491	80	8	31	7
Johnson	**46,405**	**743,678**	**740**	**290**	**23**	**107**	**31**
Jones	**19,502**	**295,967**	**304**	**67**	**31**	**37**	**12**
Karnes	**28,775**	**323,145**	**519**	**147**		**15**	
Kaufman	**40,157**	**735,196**	**801**	**138**		**87**	**23**
Kendall	**1,867**	**26,428**	**41**	**20**		**17**	**4**
Kenedy	17	52	4	1		1	
Kent	189	4,685	8	9	1		
Kerr	21,336	257,108	439	110	9	62	8
Kimble	1,631	14,160	37	20		5	1
King				1			
Kinney	**3,232**	**21,166**	**66**	**10**		**3**	
Kleberg	**82,560**	**1,002,790**	**1,417**	**133**	**2**	**18**	**1**
Knox	**5,525**	**72,097**	**138**	**9**		**8**	**1**
Lamar	**49,715**	**731,095**	**1,256**	**252**	**63**	**67**	**19**
Lamb	**29,806**	**385,346**	**413**	**30**	**12**	**18**	**6**
Lampasas	11,673	147,432	219	52	21	33	9
LaSalle	23,666	308,181	357	110		8	
Lavaca	17,586	207,017	282	53		66	4
Lee	4,919	164,969	121	75		37	6
Leon	6,168	82,859	150	73		8	1
Liberty	**73,019**	**956,068**	**1,205**	**291**	**1**	**47**	**17**
Limestone	**25,235**	**254,710**	**409**	**98**		**32**	**7**
Lipscomb	**345**	**3,247**	**7**	**9**		**16**	
Live Oak	**9,042**	**104,836**	**140**	**22**		**25**	**2**
Llano	**751**	**18,612**	**26**	**32**	**1**	**18**	**1**
Loving							
Lubbock	155,035	3,266,342	3,200	1,745	403	718	110
Lynn	10,651	167,072	227	62		6	4
Madison	15,667	158,992	258	39		11	1
Marion	21,032	324,138	512	47	8	5	5
Martin	**7,111**	**118,246**	**114**	**13**		**11**	
Mason	**1,004**	**32,055**	**11**	**16**		**11**	
Matagorda	**35,282**	**491,856**	**773**	**372**	**32**	**48**	**16**
Maverick	**82,749**	**1,054,782**	**1,624**	**292**	**112**	**20**	**2**
McCulloch	**8,895**	**61,689**	**125**	**30**	**2**	**13**	**1**

County	Prescribed Medicines	Hospitals, Physicians, Laboratory, X-ray, and Other Services[1]	Active Medicaid Eligibles (Monthly Average)	Protective Services for Children[2]	Children in Day Care Purchased by DHR[2]	Regulated Child-care Facilities[3]	
						Day Care (Part Time)	24-hour (Full Time)
McLennan	$155,555	$2,447,645	4,273	753	257	424	94
McMullen	798	2,271	6	5	1		
Medina	33,445	482,002	609	81	4	29	4
Menard	2,803	11,250	35	6		3	
Midland	38,027	1,110,393	1,013	379	82	179	31
Milam	29,192	402,966	642	112	93	34	10
Mills	1,753	14,467	42	44		7	2
Mitchell	5,421	91,583	130	64	25	11	4
Montague	5,158	48,381	96	30	2	39	5
Montgomery	54,849	992,022	1,051	282	35	180	36
Moore	4,707	92,967	115	91	87	26	7
Morris	31,975	302,592	477	91	19	12	11
Motley	1,097	27,270	14	31			1
Nacogdoches	46,113	735,159	1,015	309	44	76	18
Navarro	24,465	438,702	804	261	12	85	12
Newton	36,697	311,767	555	82		8	4
Nolan	14,476	119,160	271	118	26	30	12
Nueces	537,574	7,426,550	8,081	790	541	380	85
Ochiltree	1,525	59,929	43	46	43	23	4
Oldham	656	3,653	13	19	4	6	5
Orange	74,477	1,212,422	1,526	462	40	117	23
Palo Pinto	24,229	344,655	383	80	3	28	8
Panola	25,295	244,062	464	34	15	37	4
Parker	28,815	378,174	348	105	2	43	14
Parmer	5,665	70,200	133	32		16	5
Pecos	7,577	116,801	200	67	27	14	4
Polk	30,400	276,910	698	134	35	33	14
Potter	45,172	1,475,736	1,308	1,004	252	435	57
Presidio	4,063	33,160	108	6		2	1
Rains	4,136	64,992	50	34		6	12
Randall	4,975	194,057	116	209	22	394	39
Reagan	962	17,293	34	23		7	
Real	2,160	30,777	52	4		4	
Red River	29,071	320,298	495	54	27	13	5
Reeves	14,687	301,832	348	63	3	8	3
Refugio	14,509	295,159	295	19	4	13	1
Roberts			1	1			1
Robertson	52,088	473,730	946	111	36	14	4
Rockwall	3,766	56,348	41	38		35	3
Runnels	7,684	126,229	167	95	2	38	5

Families and Children Benefits by County (continued)
Fiscal Year 1984

County	Prescribed Medicines	Hospitals, Physicians, Laboratory, X-ray, and Other Services[1]	Active Medicaid Eligibles (Monthly Average)	Protective Services for Children[2]	Children in Day Care Purchased by DHR[2]	Regulated Child-care Facilities[3]	
						Day Care (Part Time)	24-hour (Full Time)
Rusk	$ 51,463	$ 515,679	1,059	369	38	62	17
Sabine	15,208	129,545	247	65		2	3
San Augustine	22,666	287,724	396	49		2	1
San Jacinto	24,810	283,638	468	96		3	5
San Patricio	128,410	1,718,765	2,068	263	61	98	17
San Saba	**3,628**	**51,322**	**67**	**21**		**13**	**1**
Schleicher	**1,037**	**117,361**	**19**	**15**		**12**	
Scurry	**9,778**	**92,628**	**155**	**110**	**39**	**64**	**14**
Shackelford	**934**	**5,729**	**16**	**10**	**2**	**14**	
Shelby	**56,973**	**680,535**	**831**	**266**	**31**	**26**	**6**
Sherman	15	185	2			3	
Smith	126,640	1,768,702	2,797	377	138	235	48
Somervell	1,928	50,743	33	12		7	2
Starr	81,116	859,515	1,481	118	55	21	4
Stephens	2,603	51,666	76	29	23	39	2
Sterling	**406**	**18,342**	**9**	**1**		**3**	
Stonewall	**83**	**3,868**	**4**	**12**	**2**	**5**	
Sutton	**603**	**6,800**	**20**	**35**	**1**	**6**	**2**
Swisher	**6,077**	**81,287**	**205**	**73**	**43**	**30**	**3**
Tarrant	**475,554**	**8,629,956**	**10,257**	**2,669**	**841**	**1,815**	**240**
Taylor	32,886	742,734	744	520	191	360	67
Terrell	213	15,315	7	16			
Terry	25,445	303,467	472	103	19	32	3
Throckmorton	105	810	12	8		7	
Titus	35,375	450,521	441	165	4	34	7
Tom Green	**54,678**	**936,448**	**1,010**	**517**	**92**	**223**	**34**
Travis	**335,458**	**6,394,733**	**7,280**	**1,558**	**914**	**1,608**	**157**
Trinity	**22,900**	**259,095**	**384**	**17**		**11**	**3**
Tyler	**16,868**	**163,398**	**322**	**88**		**8**	**8**
Upshur	**39,012**	**386,919**	**619**	**174**	**6**	**27**	**13**
Upton	486	6,190	31	27		8	1
Uvalde	40,769	470,485	688	221	71	40	5
Val Verde	77,302	576,038	1,366	390	85	28	6
Van Zandt	23,092	324,808	334	83	2	54	19
Victoria	93,001	1,335,378	1,491	531	49	239	31
Walker	**49,668**	**626,998**	**941**	**120**	**21**	**47**	**10**
Waller	**35,206**	**505,025**	**640**	**117**	**9**	**26**	**1**
Ward	**4,484**	**67,241**	**109**	**90**	**3**	**11**	**4**
Washington	**22,139**	**322,801**	**522**	**217**	**2**	**51**	**10**
Webb	**267,705**	**3,335,282**	**4,448**	**495**	**249**	**130**	**17**

County	Prescribed Medicines	Hospitals, Physicians, Laboratory, X-ray, and Other Services[1]	Active Medicaid Eligibles (Monthly Average)	Protective Services for Children[2]	Children in Day Care Purchased by DHR[2]	Regulated Child-care Facilities[3]	
						Day Care (Part Time)	24-hour (Full Time)
Wharton	$ 35,617	$ 472,017	867	245		36	18
Wheeler	4,367	42,349	70	12		10	7
Wichita	83,222	1,007,328	1,501	590	223	339	50
Wilbarger	5,182	64,942	112	95	21	40	4
Willacy	62,494	511,521	886	196		11	2
Williamson	**33,401**	**614,258**	**904**	**475**	**38**	**349**	**44**
Wilson	**13,617**	**126,209**	**239**	**95**		**27**	**5**
Winkler	**2,316**	**36,863**	**57**	**35**		**9**	**7**
Wise	**11,587**	**210,287**	**182**	**162**		**29**	**2**
Wood	**18,475**	**221,006**	**254**	**124**	**6**	**27**	**13**
Yoakum	4,249	107,489	81	66	2	7	2
Young	7,249	90,462	121	39	2	61	7
Zapata	17,134	218,849	305	9	23	3	4
Zavala	37,150	435,464	695	305	43	11	
Grand Totals	**$16,537,572**	**$239,218,058**	**319,742**	**66,741**	**16,574**	**26,877**	**4,443**

[1] Other services include anesthesia, ambulance, chiropractors, hearing aids, rural health, home health, sterilizations, primary home care, optical, podiatrist, and comprehensive health centers. Excluded are non-emergency medical transportation.

[2] Number of clients served during August 1984.

[3] Regulated Child-care facilities represents the number of facilities licensed, registered, or certified by DHR as of August 31, 1984.

Aged and Disabled Benefits by County Fiscal Year 1984

County	Nursing Home Private ICF-MR[1] Clients	Nursing Home Private ICF-MR[1] Payments	Prescribed Medicines[2]	Hospitals, Physicians, Laboratory, X-ray and Other Services[2]	Active Medicaid Eligibles, (Monthly Average)	Alternate Care for Aged and Disabled Adults[3]
Anderson	444	$2,697,467	$ 384,444	$ 878,864	1,228	130
Andrews	69	372,827	42,250	130,533	135	6
Angelina	544	3,768,051	550,496	1,663,355	2,350	157
Aransas	4	37,563	36,402	254,295	155	16
Archer	27	164,753	28,841	62,918	90	12
Armstrong	**38**	**229,377**	**13,281**	**13,748**	**39**	**2**
Atascosa	**247**	**1,397,788**	**286,736**	**1,239,078**	**995**	**204**
Austin	**179**	**1,143,183**	**161,805**	**336,209**	**527**	**63**
Bailey	**11**	**139,177**	**38,246**	**136,662**	**119**	**12**
Bandera	**43**	**269,820**	**28,183**	**117,565**	**110**	**15**
Bastrop	201	1,276,118	220,744	953,349	957	144
Baylor	67	356,948	63,137	161,851	181	79
Bee	200	1,151,732	228,244	851,016	839	101
Bell	974	6,304,235	659,802	2,601,211	2,578	474
Bexar	4,373	27,593,831	5,524,479	31,182,868	21,859	3,089
Blanco	**89**	**511,559**	**37,393**	**98,830**	**125**	**10**
Borden	**1**	**96**	**437**	**1,089**	**4**	**3**
Bosque	**271**	**1,673,416**	**175,057**	**264,077**	**504**	**43**
Bowie	**620**	**3,398,838**	**613,731**	**2,483,373**	**2,329**	**371**
Brazoria	**665**	**4,540,165**	**493,855**	**1,788,256**	**1,719**	**151**
Brazos	384	2,274,079	399,230	1,383,385	1,339	171
Brewster	43	249,801	44,445	155,011	183	67
Briscoe	5	12,061	16,373	57,573	56	16
Brooks	57	377,554	145,349	613,028	581	246
Brown	565	4,215,295	393,017	1,013,493	1,176	127
Burleson	**137**	**837,350**	**155,812**	**492,227**	**532**	**104**
Burnet	**147**	**911,396**	**118,633**	**346,854**	**435**	**121**
Caldwell	**298**	**1,871,526**	**251,047**	**752,863**	**987**	**73**
Calhoun	**104**	**599,106**	**104,915**	**320,228**	**367**	**24**
Callahan	**141**	**823,420**	**108,278**	**337,692**	**299**	**88**
Cameron	887	6,355,045	1,792,910	9,035,708	8,564	956
Camp	121	732,131	145,133	438,923	499	126
Carson	16	112,409	16,348	49,191	56	6
Cass	372	2,253,602	338,857	1,011,246	1,224	192
Castro	42	257,752	30,885	188,189	143	14
Chambers	**34**	**187,815**	**71,623**	**382,518**	**236**	**91**
Cherokee	**551**	**3,436,124**	**484,463**	**1,667,621**	**1,507**	**257**
Childress	**132**	**722,443**	**73,017**	**257,504**	**275**	**80**
Clay	**86**	**471,335**	**66,179**	**121,270**	**179**	**59**
Cochran	**21**	**133,548**	**29,511**	**150,635**	**96**	**19**

County	Nursing Home Private ICF-MR[1] Clients	Nursing Home Private ICF-MR[1] Payments	Prescribed Medicines[2]	Hospitals, Physicians, Laboratory, X-ray and Other Services[2]	Active Medicaid Eligibles, (Monthly Average)	Alternate Care for Aged and Disabled Adults[3]
Coke	82	$ 585,605	$ 35,206	$72,118	115	12
Coleman	179	1,067,077	148,706	421,763	436	108
Collin	704	3,673,101	564,364	1,761,111	1,700	214
Collingsworth	51	341,168	50,390	137,481	170	42
Colorado	263	1,593,806	208,148	678,563	760	103
Comal	**482**	**3,973,266**	**230,909**	**763,926**	**797**	**95**
Comanche	**239**	**1,531,216**	**192,202**	**370,520**	**525**	**48**
Concho	**44**	**265,052**	**44,527**	**125,633**	**101**	**11**
Cooke	**232**	**1,301,729**	**164,440**	**339,595**	**477**	**57**
Coryell	**319**	**2,118,721**	**239,912**	**690,031**	**677**	**201**
Cottle	50	280,457	43,666	126,044	126	49
Crane	21	111,252	15,488	24,059	49	1
Crockett	16	109,741	16,443	82,643	78	37
Crosby	73	428,242	76,910	188,571	213	52
Culberson			5,845	52,509	52	6
Dallam	**11**	**42,503**	**17,960**	**82,967**	**70**	**28**
Dallas	**5,812**	**34,469,569**	**4,765,533**	**22,889,162**	**19,259**	**3,000**
Dawson	**72**	**426,351**	**95,340**	**380,026**	**396**	**122**
Deaf Smith	**33**	**154,242**	**59,040**	**303,090**	**282**	**55**
Delta	**118**	**666,626**	**93,591**	**290,154**	**340**	**124**
Denton	758	7,939,117	401,884	1,515,324	2,169	87
Dewitt	303	2,000,078	323,881	772,877	887	148
Dickens	28	172,634	40,651	164,479	126	20
Dimmit	80	432,312	129,946	615,803	596	106
Donley	45	257,437	36,561	61,263	110	23
Duval	**64**	**559,995**	**252,685**	**1,099,973**	**920**	**252**
Eastland	**424**	**2,825,869**	**317,162**	**533,290**	**763**	**122**
Ector	**417**	**2,318,958**	**353,296**	**1,552,116**	**1,280**	**188**
Edwards	**1**	**8,093**	**9,986**	**55,836**	**44**	**11**
Ellis	**501**	**3,089,093**	**408,688**	**1,129,391**	**1,495**	**196**
El Paso	931	5,542,735	1,980,494	10,893,132	9,295	910
Erath	460	3,091,927	256,487	790,173	773	117
Falls	288	1,816,404	288,042	852,736	1,029	162
Fannin	515	3,067,272	498,955	1,036,560	1,325	167
Fayette	254	1,663,209	218,773	559,065	829	46
Fisher	**70**	**430,359**	**66,613**	**118,546**	**193**	**21**
Floyd	**57**	**368,815**	**68,419**	**288,815**	**232**	**37**
Foard	**48**	**273,055**	**29,579**	**97,514**	**103**	**20**
Fort Bend	**303**	**1,829,344**	**301,288**	**1,248,776**	**2,101**	**220**
Franklin	**117**	**733,104**	**81,553**	**228,876**	**218**	**53**

Aged and Disabled Benefits by County (continued)
Fiscal Year 1984

County	Nursing Home Private ICF-MR[1] Clients	Nursing Home Private ICF-MR[1] Payments	Prescribed Medicines[2]	Hospitals, Physicians, Laboratory, X-ray and Other Services[2]	Active Medicaid Eligibles, (Monthly Average)	Alternate Care for Aged and Disabled Adults[3]
Freestone	293	$1,946,583	$ 255,979	$ 776,721	716	171
Frio	121	620,478	162,395	872,357	628	217
Gaines	21	116,059	44,769	104,634	175	12
Galveston	729	3,888,833	647,781	4,097,028	2,862	488
Garza	56	355,176	48,365	153,582	135	39
Gillespie	216	1,314,951	102,297	161,115	273	23
Glasscock			402	4,261	5	1
Goliad	63	305,799	68,679	297,195	233	41
Gonzales	254	1,638,095	232,358	736,650	868	66
Gray	175	867,918	138,322	481,497	403	68
Grayson	1,258	7,900,229	876,470	2,253,005	2,519	440
Gregg	908	5,387,474	615,264	1,900,829	2,368	302
Grimes	132	744,211	222,950	751,349	739	125
Guadalupe	316	2,019,929	307,199	1,085,960	1,181	222
Hale	134	698,176	209,396	980,247	755	115
Hall	62	328,604	54,103	138,941	189	77
Hamilton	302	1,872,753	150,958	335,058	425	57
Hansford	13	84,529	16,313	42,882	50	10
Hardeman	96	453,401	65,154	196,656	236	69
Hardin	263	1,798,303	277,756	1,405,456	864	248
Harris	5,705	32,774,851	5,715,104	39,716,750	25,531	4,083
Harrison	532	3,115,502	530,245	1,266,339	1,952	318
Hartley	21	116,634	7,118	5,226	21	5
Haskell	118	652,346	92,934	195,093	286	28
Hays	204	1,211,219	234,898	808,104	903	95
Hemphill	25	164,032	10,191	39,820	38	2
Henderson	449	2,906,441	505,633	1,206,282	1,388	259
Hidalgo	1,043	6,336,258	2,999,253	12,278,558	11,825	1,330
Hill	526	2,943,907	431,410	1,011,957	1,222	121
Hockley	93	937,990	100,122	522,838	409	75
Hood	199	1,220,320	131,051	294,327	341	26
Hopkins	312	1,934,203	314,468	637,392	920	178
Houston	302	1,905,205	355,845	1,034,515	1,203	194
Howard	210	1,266,581	202,609	654,277	763	79
Hudspeth			6,489	34,509	43	1
Hunt	430	2,442,513	410,885	1,370,317	1,602	180
Hutchinson	131	610,428	76,410	180,081	278	55
Irion			2,843	18,050	22	2
Jack	87	511,511	55,133	125,886	145	19
Jackson	119	766,912	123,671	548,510	387	58

County	Nursing Home Private ICF-MR[1] Clients	Nursing Home Private ICF-MR[1] Payments	Prescribed Medicines[2]	Hospitals, Physicians, Laboratory, X-ray and Other Services[2]	Active Medicaid Eligibles, (Monthly Average)	Alternate Care for Aged and Disabled Adults[3]
Jasper	239	$1,453,594	$ 341,221	$1,058,727	1,089	151
Jeff Davis	1	68	6,679	17,668	38	7
Jefferson	1,412	9,364,852	1,339,237	6,870,977	4,808	1,150
Jim Hogg	4	12,898	81,198	308,021	319	113
Jim Wells	329	2,122,199	492,542	2,432,934	1,665	486
Johnson	**764**	**4,433,320**	**493,480**	**1,590,594**	**1,492**	**320**
Jones	**314**	**2,575,280**	**239,140**	**640,087**	**659**	**119**
Karnes	**192**	**1,276,534**	**270,930**	**824,357**	**834**	**165**
Kaufman	**583**	**3,523,366**	**422,217**	**1,071,557**	**1,374**	**148**
Kendall	**130**	**746,649**	**50,153**	**89,470**	**191**	**15**
Kenedy			949	26,517	5	5
Kent	30	167,880	15,649	21,935	37	3
Kerr	216	1,185,785	135,744	382,904	451	68
Kimble	69	425,537	35,412	86,411	131	90
King				190	1	2
Kinney	**3**	**1,761**	**17,851**	**57,285**	**86**	**6**
Kleberg	**109**	**585,439**	**154,452**	**788,661**	**693**	**200**
Knox	**86**	**526,005**	**77,517**	**207,686**	**248**	**22**
Lamar	**616**	**3,557,009**	**668,767**	**2,074,905**	**2,123**	**376**
Lamb	**202**	**1,021,220**	**170,061**	**709,978**	**540**	**78**
Lampasas	124	778,879	75,270	244,473	326	130
LaSalle	15	85,041	92,568	517,463	369	198
Lavaca	306	2,007,611	346,723	748,746	1,055	148
Lee	126	813,684	105,668	282,041	351	50
Leon	113	702,048	187,685	600,956	694	142
Liberty	**364**	**1,872,559**	**383,489**	**1,580,864**	**1,295**	**275**
Limestone	**307**	**1,972,140**	**260,593**	**713,132**	**1,977**	**160**
Lipscomb			**4,796**	**17,991**	**25**	**5**
Live Oak	**56**	**355,427**	**68,439**	**202,669**	**219**	**23**
Llano	**226**	**1,322,045**	**113,078**	**227,405**	**319**	**31**
Loving					1	
Lubbock	870	4,726,455	894,285	5,418,899	3,454	494
Lynn	29	191,110	45,027	195,139	196	23
Madison	91	505,446	111,436	311,890	353	97
Marion	80	383,261	127,320	503,306	498	94
Martin	**44**	**235,754**	**35,033**	**173,587**	**118**	**11**
Mason	**49**	**333,838**	**37,455**	**75,233**	**137**	**20**
Matagorda	**193**	**1,098,217**	**188,274**	**739,473**	**760**	**181**
Maverick	**68**	**404,190**	**306,548**	**1,554,784**	**1,485**	**70**
McCulloch	**198**	**1,166,767**	**140,662**	**449,526**	**445**	**95**

Aged and Disabled Benefits by County (continued)
Fiscal Year 1984

County	Nursing Home Private ICF-MR[1] Clients	Nursing Home Private ICF-MR[1] Payments	Prescribed Medicines[2]	Hospitals, Physicians, Laboratory, X-ray and Other Services[2]	Active Medicaid Eligibles, (Monthly Average)	Alternate Care for Aged and Disabled Adults[3]
McLennan	1,683	$11,361,908	$1,421,365	$4,243,527	4,729	1,044
McMullen			2,506	2,220	10	
Medina	187	1,034,239	259,944	990,973	816	137
Menard	42	262,536	40,602	130,268	128	30
Midland	288	1,753,989	221,585	959,495	833	120
Milam	**232**	**1,414,986**	**252,962**	**978,257**	**971**	**247**
Mills	**116**	**724,080**	**62,273**	**193,560**	**241**	**35**
Mitchell	**165**	**996,143**	**117,378**	**236,224**	**366**	**18**
Montague	**376**	**2,181,830**	**224,867**	**345,886**	**610**	**84**
Montgomery	**398**	**2,063,908**	**462,625**	**2,230,256**	**1,563**	**196**
Moore	42	218,322	28,964	90,336	111	32
Morris	216	1,307,691	177,112	576,063	540	97
Motley	1	1,949	19,037	66,296	56	12
Nacogdoches	423	2,653,941	496,193	1,371,369	1,559	154
Navarro	497	3,170,874	436,443	1,354,947	1,581	257
Newton	**88**	**500,475**	**164,939**	**564,588**	**526**	**129**
Nolan	**209**	**1,398,576**	**150,218**	**361,688**	**502**	**41**
Nueces	**1,408**	**10,341,531**	**1,733,677**	**8,755,354**	**6,782**	**878**
Ochiltree	**27**	**112,101**	**16,622**	**56,605**	**50**	**3**
Oldham		**240**	**1,351**	**9,885**	**8**	**3**
Orange	466	3,020,092	383,306	1,713,434	1,277	206
Palo Pinto	240	1,360,871	228,634	780,277	617	126
Panola	192	1,237,419	197,789	549,637	690	218
Parker	292	1,787,596	210,201	621,678	670	81
Parmer	83	445,880	47,395	115,733	147	27
Pecos	**69**	**433,852**	**57,387**	**226,024**	**265**	**69**
Polk	**154**	**806,323**	**230,595**	**971,256**	**865**	**253**
Potter	**469**	**2,357,368**	**431,808**	**1,957,559**	**1,678**	**269**
Presidio	**2**	**814**	**53,528**	**206,974**	**304**	**55**
Rains	**24**	**83,156**	**40,532**	**106,169**	**144**	**64**
Randall	156	646,954	77,411	213,358	161	95
Reagan	1	6,957	3,461	10,966	16	6
Real	1	1,835	15,640	86,016	79	17
Red River	297	1,732,363	362,632	1,054,653	1,146	200
Reeves	56	299,284	94,339	469,919	1,285	75
Refugio	**58**	**349,738**	**73,046**	**235,237**	**245**	**27**
Roberts			**914**	**3,173**	**6**	**1**
Robertson	**243**	**1,425,726**	**269,488**	**722,923**	**913**	**117**
Rockwall	**96**	**544,111**	**76,313**	**248,369**	**209**	**19**
Runnels	**119**	**655,536**	**101,671**	**396,198**	**395**	**39**

County	Nursing Home Private ICF-MR[1] Clients	Nursing Home Private ICF-MR[1] Payments	Prescribed Medicines[2]	Hospitals, Physicians, Laboratory, X-ray and Other Services[2]	Active Medicaid Eligibles, (Monthly Average)	Alternate Care for Aged and Disabled Adults[3]
Rusk	513	$2,985,166	$ 483,470	$ 962,152	1,369	303
Sabine	67	409,544	116,520	368,045	378	90
San Augustine	187	1,607,037	192,374	616,180	615	107
San Jacinto	1	5,728	108,911	699,988	392	161
San Patricio	265	1,419,822	471,533	2,119,567	1,662	282
San Saba	**110**	**636,317**	**91,897**	**275,414**	**2,366**	**74**
Schleicher	**20**	**132,159**	**19,696**	**69,852**	**73**	**8**
Scurry	**133**	**741,698**	**122,615**	**346,970**	**358**	**14**
Shackelford	**53**	**238,682**	**25,145**	**49,381**	**76**	**11**
Shelby	**273**	**1,809,289**	**438,423**	**1,177,253**	**1,353**	**197**
Sherman	27	126,126	13,910	8,048	31	4
Smith	1,008	6,000,102	863,521	2,437,858	3,174	493
Somervell	50	282,284	45,054	137,431	118	20
Starr	68	494,118	424,816	1,657,081	1,680	242
Stephens	128	702,092	81,913	236,682	270	67
Sterling	**16**	**92,286**	**5,288**	**14,717**	**27**	**2**
Stonewall	**70**	**444,859**	**35,515**	**80,627**	**96**	**6**
Sutton	**24**	**131,953**	**15,866**	**70,524**	**80**	**19**
Swisher	**32**	**176,054**	**36,556**	**94,391**	**149**	**29**
Tarrant	**5,205**	**29,889,895**	**3,657,503**	**13,684,919**	**12,095**	**1,237**
Taylor	770	4,594,179	511,619	1,787,249	2,867	430
Terrell	1	9,891	12,920	16,367	40	15
Terry	127	666,696	115,302	440,587	380	39
Throckmorton	26	144,265	16,907	64,477	61	8
Titus	335	1,951,304	297,600	831,728	799	135
Tom Green	**712**	**4,081,425**	**461,548**	**1,793,058**	**2,400**	**202**
Travis	**2,255**	**15,775,438**	**1,570,997**	**8,384,920**	**8,068**	**1,339**
Trinity	**69**	**416,602**	**151,591**	**572,638**	**485**	**76**
Tyler	**181**	**1,020,974**	**171,776**	**545,206**	**566**	**92**
Upshur	**222**	**1,276,186**	**240,500**	**913,693**	**879**	**212**
Upton	18	87,930	16,788	52,428	57	9
Uvalde	154	774,615	201,157	732,889	727	74
Val Verde	112	678,120	244,690	932,053	1,068	98
Van Zandt	564	3,849,832	399,910	931,844	1,122	159
Victoria	462	2,633,421	441,753	1,707,231	1,484	141
Walker	**162**	**850,950**	**281,787**	**877,839**	**847**	**117**
Waller	**133**	**777,095**	**131,296**	**524,264**	**414**	**63**
Ward	**43**	**182,955**	**57,274**	**225,153**	**222**	**45**
Washington	**279**	**1,498,660**	**237,399**	**803,579**	**1,510**	**115**
Webb	**315**	**2,167,893**	**1,078,689**	**5,377,977**	**4,656**	**761**

Aged and Disabled Benefits by County (continued)
Fiscal Year 1984

County	Nursing Home Private ICF-MR[1] Clients	Nursing Home Private ICF-MR[1] Payments	Prescribed Medicines[2]	Hospitals, Physicians, Laboratory, X-ray and Other Services[2]	Active Medicaid Eligibles, (Monthly Average)	Alternate Care for Aged and Disabled Adults[3]
Wharton	283	$1,753,218	$ 324,143	$ 892,203	1,250	220
Wheeler	86	447,658	61,904	181,667	196	28
Wichita	1,112	6,796,050	788,769	2,361,820	2,277	441
Wilbarger	208	1,279,160	155,103	470,538	486	132
Willacy	66	396,449	223,164	820,197	900	82
Williamson	**610**	**3,836,167**	**429,606**	**1,204,120**	**1,504**	**172**
Wilson	**149**	**875,845**	**192,262**	**802,933**	**642**	**251**
Winkler	**61**	**326,842**	**33,801**	**91,014**	**131**	**10**
Wise	**241**	**1,390,524**	**174,914**	**495,499**	**497**	**86**
Wood	**545**	**3,079,097**	**337,958**	**802,548**	**1,059**	**158**
Yoakum	34	159,511	21,556	77,993	90	2
Young	299	1,829,659	188,037	365,024	521	62
Zapata	5	32,044	85,118	455,613	356	161
Zavala	7	20,701	122,622	585,892	617	139
Grand Totals	**80,453**	**$494,194,260**	**$79,125,658**	**$326,568,179**	**301,091**	**45,781**

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1 Number of clients is an annual unduplicated total. It is the number of clients who were in a facility for at least one day during the fiscal year. ICF-MR (Intermediate Care Facility for Mentally Retarded) is $52,443,172 of the payment total. Expenditures shown are on a paid basis.

2 Includes payments on behalf of clients by the health insuring contractor and does not necessarily equal the premium paid. Other services include anesthesia, ambulance, chiropractors, hearing aids, rural health, home health, sterilizations, primary home care, optical, podiatrist, and comprehensive health centers. Excluded are non-emergency medical transportation and $37,005,413 for payment of supplemental medical insurance premiums.

3 Number of clients registered to receive services in August 1984. Community Care includes primary home care, family care, congregate and home delivered meals, day activity and health services, alternate living plans, case management, and protective services for adults.

Summary of Agency Information by County Fiscal Year 1984

County	Employees[1]	Medical Assistance Benefits: Aged & Disabled[2]	Medical Assistance Benefits: Families & Children	Food Stamp Value	AFDC Payments	Total
Anderson	17	$3,961,474	$ 438,366	$1,234,555	$ 355,658	$5,990,053
Andrews	1	545,657	46,513	140,028	29,045	761,243
Angelina	48	5,989,272	824,153	2,778,232	748,632	10,340,289
Aransas		329,098	275,823	808,201	170,080	1,583,202
Archer		256,709	13,659	83,077	13,178	366,623
Armstrong		**256,405**	**10,532**	**12,850**		**279,787**
Atascosa	**18**	**2,925,763**	**552,077**	**1,901,064**	**452,102**	**5,831,006**
Austin	**14**	**1,641,422**	**338,312**	**607,078**	**202,203**	**2,789,015**
Bailey	**4**	**314,085**	**85,849**	**354,367**	**70,810**	**825,111**
Bandera	**3**	**415,597**	**28,545**	**102,688**	**25,273**	**572,103**
Bastrop	15	2,452,384	586,316	1,216,485	343,497	4,598,682
Baylor	6	582,241	52,265	168,663	20,795	823,964
Bee	24	2,233,012	677,618	1,782,815	515,799	5,209,244
Bell	97	9,569,356	2,333,712	5,445,954	2,104,549	19,453,571
Bexar	800	64,396,059	35,489,588	53,757,528	19,972,799	173,615,974
Blanco		**648,013**	**7,908**	**53,076**	**7,619**	**716,616**
Borden		**1,623**	**30**	**16,676**		**18,329**
Bosque	**5**	**2,112,607**	**70,353**	**269,287**	**61,366**	**2,513,613**
Bowie	**57**	**6,498,352**	**2,214,164**	**4,292,013**	**1,675,431**	**14,679,960**
Brazoria	**47**	**6,828,963**	**776,069**	**3,354,278**	**586,562**	**11,545,872**
Brazos	52	4,060,302	726,793	1,677,888	629,531	7,094,514
Brewster	8	449,258	25,669	270,171	47,876	792,974
Briscoe		86,624	31,053	105,194	17,055	239,926
Brooks	14	1,136,242	303,101	1,408,250	294,366	3,141,959
Brown	31	5,623,641	617,495	1,253,486	360,444	7,855,066
Burleson	**5**	**1,485,751**	**339,743**	**538,504**	**234,078**	**2,598,076**
Burnet	**9**	**1,377,455**	**181,911**	**425,234**	**135,518**	**2,120,118**
Caldwell	**14**	**2,875,974**	**452,818**	**1,123,570**	**397,265**	**4,849,627**
Calhoun	**10**	**1,026,235**	**394,125**	**929,202**	**236,256**	**2,585,818**
Callahan	**5**	**1,269,446**	**94,146**	**207,577**	**37,498**	**1,608,667**
Cameron	233	17,206,960	7,822,803	34,199,218	6,004,298	65,233,279
Camp	8	1,316,854	301,742	554,747	174,987	2,348,330
Carson		177,957	27,137	55,038	14,688	274,820
Cass	20	3,607,740	603,996	1,703,700	588,245	6,503,681
Castro	3	476,826	166,444	822,679	154,253	1,620,202
Chambers	**8**	**642,630**	**494,978**	**964,929**	**240,263**	**2,342,800**
Cherokee	**22**	**5,589,892**	**748,198**	**1,644,009**	**448,064**	**8,430,163**
Childress	**3**	**1,053,709**	**74,324**	**260,261**	**49,529**	**1,437,823**
Clay	**3**	**658,783**	**106,146**	**148,321**	**28,086**	**941,336**
Cochran	**2**	**314,358**	**103,696**	**362,950**	**50,053**	**831,057**

Summary of Agency Information by County (continued)
Fiscal Year 1984

County	Employees[1]	Medical Assistance Benefits		Food Stamp Value	AFDC Payments	Total
		Aged & Disabled[2]	Families & Children			
Coke		$ 692,929	$ 21,859	$ 54,310	$ 14,162	$ 783,260
Coleman	5	1,637,970	149,365	362,326	103,274	2,252,935
Collin	43	5,999,509	1,077,544	1,568,906	616,481	9,262,440
Collingsworth	3	529,038	57,360	170,296	28,490	785,184
Colorado	13	2,480,884	417,981	876,424	255,825	4,031,114
Comal	**18**	**4,971,753**	**321,532**	**755,600**	**228,227**	**6,277,112**
Comanche	**3**	**2,094,559**	**90,899**	**413,269**	**57,085**	**2,655,812**
Concho		**435,212**	**22,820**	**104,919**	**12,782**	**575,733**
Cooke	**13**	**1,805,925**	**189,156**	**692,223**	**135,105**	**2,822,409**
Coryell	**23**	**3,048,915**	**333,225**	**1,065,621**	**314,998**	**4,762,759**
Cottle	5	450,265	78,447	171,477	33,539	733,728
Crane		150,973	9,388	30,581	9,366	200,308
Crockett		208,887	78,627	96,295	38,634	422,443
Crosby	10	693,870	211,037	812,762	102,257	1,819,926
Culberson		58,353	22,665	232,617	23,123	336,758
Dallam	**4**	**143,430**	**35,834**	**164,668**	**19,902**	**363,834**
Dallas	**828**	**62,153,550**	**21,261,072**	**37,877,681**	**17,391,348**	**138,683,651**
Dawson	**8**	**902,154**	**261,221**	**1,296,765**	**240,629**	**2,700,769**
Deaf Smith	**15**	**517,220**	**284,109**	**1,453,444**	**266,160**	**2,520,933**
Delta	**5**	**1,050,647**	**75,462**	**188,183**	**34,451**	**1,348,743**
Denton	43	9,866,393	619,721	1,392,100	437,053	12,315,267
Dewitt	17	3,100,290	383,193	1,213,018	311,566	5,008,067
Dickens	2	377,879	85,115	177,280	41,552	681,826
Dimmit	18	1,179,687	542,126	2,170,229	367,097	4,259,139
Donley	3	355,261	15,870	145,067	32,337	548,535
Duval	**20**	**1,913,804**	**730,760**	**1,881,398**	**407,878**	**4,933,840**
Eastland	**11**	**3,676,822**	**100,649**	**338,224**	**45,654**	**4,161,349**
Ector	**73**	**4,227,579**	**1,347,308**	**3,572,701**	**980,734**	**10,128,322**
Edwards		**73,923**	**42,900**	**203,671**	**32,976**	**353,470**
Ellis	**25**	**4,629,227**	**617,511**	**1,665,467**	**532,483**	**7,444,688**
El Paso	464	18,460,899	9,165,847	40,674,749	7,499,811	75,801,306
Erath	11	4,141,324	218,504	377,710	75,622	4,813,160
Falls	13	2,957,836	358,966	1,125,754	365,090	4,807,646
Fannin	15	4,603,704	259,459	851,102	229,843	5,944,108
Fayette	7	2,441,047	130,142	388,131	117,072	3,076,392
Fisher	**3**	**615,577**	**40,174**	**241,670**	**37,687**	**935,108**
Floyd	**8**	**726,367**	**180,597**	**823,819**	**144,653**	**1,875,436**
Foard		**400,162**	**25,366**	**56,616**	**16,965**	**499,109**
Fort Bend	**49**	**3,381,868**	**947,774**	**2,888,588**	**759,403**	**7,977,633**
Franklin	**2**	**1,044,857**	**32,698**	**157,833**	**19,381**	**1,254,769**

County	Employees[1]	Medical Assistance Benefits: Aged & Disabled[2]	Medical Assistance Benefits: Families & Children	Food Stamp Value	AFDC Payments	Total
Freestone	7	$ 2,979,432	$ 166,319	$ 504,297	$ 159,732	$ 3,809,780
Frio	24	1,657,242	872,404	1,814,182	585,576	4,929,404
Gaines	3	265,916	150,228	416,336	74,063	906,543
Galveston	111	8,639,768	2,173,765	7,722,977	2,315,900	20,852,410
Garza	4	557,152	108,604	379,551	83,377	1,128,684
Gillespie	**8**	**1,578,452**	**56,728**	**203,002**	**43,434**	**1,881,616**
Glasscock		**4,663**	**899**	**47,834**	**8,340**	**61,736**
Goliad	**5**	**672,148**	**125,283**	**482,415**	**77,573**	**1,357,419**
Gonzales	**17**	**2,609,473**	**467,554**	**1,252,471**	**358,307**	**4,687,805**
Gray	**13**	**1,488,017**	**246,471**	**436,884**	**95,970**	**2,267,342**
Grayson	42	11,031,923	1,069,216	2,228,241	737,614	15,066,994
Gregg	62	7,908,929	1,443,580	3,884,333	1,369,379	14,606,221
Grimes	6	1,718,827	389,537	916,157	333,464	3,357,985
Guadalupe	31	3,415,763	460,052	1,540,783	437,495	5,854,093
Hale	32	1,889,563	515,693	2,285,275	475,532	5,166,063
Hall	**3**	**521,694**	**116,255**	**400,723**	**71,850**	**1,110,522**
Hamilton	**5**	**2,358,768**	**101,259**	**187,974**	**32,378**	**2,680,379**
Hansford		**143,724**	**11,662**	**63,751**	**8,468**	**227,605**
Hardeman	**4**	**715,557**	**52,146**	**244,875**	**49,751**	**1,062,329**
Hardin	**20**	**3,484,380**	**857,550**	**1,945,407**	**551,021**	**6,838,358**
Harris	1,399	78,269,499	55,369,494	105,573,883	37,371,894	276,584,770
Harrison	37	4,915,197	1,358,784	2,924,062	1,196,107	10,394,150
Hartley		128,978	112	7,247	1,776	138,113
Haskell	8	940,586	111,704	267,100	64,271	1,383,661
Hays	17	2,255,562	635,291	1,352,779	486,886	4,730,518
Hemphill		**214,043**	**8,070**	**25,049**	**5,272**	**252,434**
Henderson	**22**	**4,619,885**	**527,959**	**1,440,761**	**457,670**	**7,046,275**
Hidalgo	**484**	**21,663,449**	**10,826,690**	**56,977,350**	**8,934,065**	**98,401,554**
Hill	**17**	**4,388,335**	**518,288**	**1,158,280**	**326,119**	**6,391,022**
Hockley	**11**	**1,561,256**	**312,818**	**808,887**	**215,484**	**2,898,445**
Hood	4	1,645,698	101,056	281,445	76,074	2,104,273
Hopkins	26	2,887,656	237,463	542,925	124,548	3,792,592
Houston	21	3,297,002	562,539	1,294,125	529,172	5,682,838
Howard	21	2,324,541	530,654	1,523,866	442,912	4,821,973
Hudspeth		41,005	51,669	258,247	51,028	401,949
Hunt	**37**	**4,225,474**	**709,626**	**1,981,484**	**658,029**	**7,574,613**
Hutchinson	**11**	**867,538**	**25,762**	**329,789**	**48,910**	**1,271,999**
Irion		**20,995**	**16,494**	**16,430**	**2,820**	**56,739**
Jack	**2**	**692,576**	**30,901**	**105,354**	**21,550**	**850,381**
Jackson	**11**	**1,439,720**	**291,755**	**646,160**	**247,649**	**2,625,284**

Summary of Agency Information by County (continued)
Fiscal Year 1984

County	Employees[1]	Medical Assistance Benefits: Aged & Disabled[2]	Medical Assistance Benefits: Families & Children	Food Stamp Value	AFDC Payments	Total
Jasper	28	$ 2,858,997	$ 854,773	$ 2,327,144	$ 614,299	$6,655,213
Jeff Davis		24,415	8,908	82,650	3,815	119,788
Jefferson	266	17,591,892	6,191,212	13,816,086	4,353,461	41,952,651
Jim Hogg	7	402,233	74,294	522,801	96,402	1,095,730
Jim Wells	40	5,051,031	2,055,534	3,680,168	892,198	11,678,931
Johnson	**36**	**6,519,451**	**833,368**	**1,537,276**	**446,339**	**9,336,434**
Jones	**5**	**3,454,931**	**325,460**	**582,685**	**170,653**	**4,533,729**
Karnes	**10**	**2,372,381**	**368,423**	**1,154,824**	**281,797**	**4,177,425**
Kaufman	**22**	**5,017,868**	**812,432**	**1,179,056**	**458,344**	**7,467,700**
Kendall	**6**	**886,596**	**30,379**	**106,780**	**27,386**	**1,051,141**
Kenedy		27,576	69	58,887	2,400	88,932
Kent		205,464	4,875	18,486	5,168	233,993
Kerr	13	1,705,688	296,464	806,572	253,146	3,061,870
Kimble	3	547,412	17,018	81,230	16,180	661,840
King		190		9,605	367	10,162
Kinney	**2**	**77,009**	**26,168**	**284,599**	**39,537**	**427,313**
Kleberg	**26**	**1,531,718**	**1,142,306**	**2,921,987**	**853,848**	**6,449,859**
Knox	**4**	**811,614**	**85,148**	**262,095**	**79,138**	**1,237,995**
Lamar	**115**	**6,302,529**	**840,079**	**2,093,644**	**724,744**	**9,960,996**
Lamb	**14**	**1,902,294**	**435,293**	**1,250,830**	**227,111**	**3,815,528**
Lampasas	9	1,099,161	167,608	538,613	128,003	1,933,385
LaSalle	11	695,245	346,126	906,417	202,948	2,150,736
Lavaca	12	3,103,861	243,018	520,685	155,021	4,022,585
Lee	7	1,201,423	173,256	185,838	67,188	1,627,705
Leon	6	1,490,719	93,319	426,263	88,162	2,098,463
Liberty	**37**	**3,837,609**	**1,080,320**	**2,903,838**	**736,926**	**8,558,693**
Limestone	**17**	**2,946,327**	**296,723**	**781,881**	**243,252**	**4,268,183**
Lipscomb		**22,787**	**4,136**	**32,895**	**4,808**	**64,626**
Live Oak	**2**	**626,607**	**120,923**	**337,843**	**77,429**	**1,162,802**
Llano		**1,662,597**	**19,716**	**106,095**	**19,169**	**1,807,577**
Loving				790		790
Lubbock	225	11,050,044	3,523,773	8,016,764	1,862,643	24,453,224
Lynn	7	432,882	181,809	673,808	127,768	1,416,267
Madison	3	928,909	189,497	480,195	154,994	1,753,595
Marion	8	1,014,763	359,364	911,960	292,200	2,578,287
Martin		**444,406**	**127,100**	**294,863**	**66,826**	**933,195**
Mason		**446,545**	**33,375**	**61,926**	**5,408**	**547,254**
Matagorda	**20**	**2,026,837**	**548,933**	**1,613,888**	**450,636**	**4,640,294**
Maverick	**42**	**2,269,638**	**1,225,817**	**6,253,224**	**947,147**	**10,695,826**
McCulloch	**9**	**1,758,959**	**79,520**	**324,269**	**68,873**	**2,231,621**

County	Employees[1]	Medical Assistance Benefits		Food Stamp Value	AFDC Payments	Total
		Aged & Disabled[2]	Families & Children			
McLennan	181	$17,036,490	$2,737,358	$ 7,040,037	$2,488,163	$29,302,048
McMullen		4,725	3,069	28,273	3,579	39,646
Medina	17	2,286,734	542,453	1,418,297	356,703	4,604,187
Menard	2	433,424	15,251	119,139	20,042	587,856
Midland	60	2,936,888	1,171,067	2,098,291	629,789	6,836,035
Milam	15	2,646,776	459,640	1,135,476	367,326	4,609,218
Mills	2	979,913	19,061	82,014	8,250	1,089,238
Mitchell	5	1,349,899	105,086	333,831	66,305	1,855,121
Montague	6	2,752,981	59,934	328,447	56,561	3,197,923
Montgomery	51	4,760,839	1,112,928	2,910,203	668,846	9,452,816
Moore	6	337,787	101,655	361,195	70,255	870,892
Morris	15	2,061,143	352,830	796,944	287,319	3,498,236
Motley		87,281	28,426	56,861	7,559	180,127
Nacogdoches	70	4,524,751	838,327	1,707,950	590,508	7,661,536
Navarro	28	4,964,345	482,535	1,355,775	470,566	7,273,221
Newton	12	1,231,881	395,887	1,280,044	329,529	3,237,341
Nolan	13	1,911,161	143,143	603,357	147,036	2,804,697
Nueces	266	20,855,323	8,340,962	16,409,159	4,684,041	50,289,485
Ochiltree	4	185,349	62,075	74,722	22,457	344,603
Oldham		11,804	5,020	17,508	1,776	36,108
Orange	43	5,122,842	1,354,488	3,701,025	954,654	11,133,009
Palo Pinto	11	2,370,531	389,642	1,035,558	223,013	4,018,744
Panola	10	1,984,979	290,164	937,850	263,351	3,476,344
Parker	14	2,620,180	417,969	829,769	208,055	4,075,973
Parmer	3	609,236	77,254	346,448	75,124	1,108,062
Pecos	10	717,381	127,201	669,400	114,962	1,628,944
Polk	23	2,011,292	340,270	1,449,608	399,692	4,200,862
Potter	170	4,751,980	1,551,939	3,538,853	798,209	10,640,981
Presidio	5	261,509	37,887	642,002	65,065	1,006,463
Rains	5	230,325	73,340	98,515	24,363	426,543
Randall		937,801	201,660	317,824	54,900	1,512,185
Reagan		21,414	19,294	69,151	19,190	129,049
Real	2	103,795	38,305	190,769	35,092	367,961
Red River	17	3,150,301	367,396	909,667	282,708	4,710,072
Reeves	10	864,678	324,926	1,464,031	206,348	2,859,983
Refugio	5	658,410	317,840	558,398	166,238	1,700,886
Roberts		4,087		5,185	592	9,864
Robertson	16	2,419,970	556,930	1,432,018	530,885	4,939,803
Rockwall	2	868,830	61,323	80,329	26,732	1,037,214
Runnels	3	1,153,588	140,387	334,431	88,841	1,717,247

Summary of Agency Information by County (continued)
Fiscal Year 1984

County	Employees[1]	Medical Assistance Benefits: Aged & Disabled[2]	Medical Assistance Benefits: Families & Children	Food Stamp Value	AFDC Payments	Total
Rusk	34	$ 4,432,200	$ 632,053	$ 1,857,892	$ 601,846	$ 7,523,991
Sabine	5	894,724	167,124	504,899	132,970	1,699,717
San Augustine	10	2,418,003	326,897	690,450	235,422	3,670,772
San Jacinto	10	814,843	333,543	1,132,477	267,813	2,548,676
San Patricio	50	4,016,612	2,003,890	5,295,500	1,173,233	12,489,235
San Saba	2	1,004,848	60,476	232,794	42,594	1,340,712
Schleicher		221,708	20,124	77,815	9,679	329,326
Scurry	9	1,211,474	114,241	414,504	86,526	1,826,745
Shackelford		313,208	6,928	45,445	10,915	376,496
Shelby	17	3,427,247	758,886	1,336,545	477,101	5,999,779
Sherman		148,084	200	24,175	1,038	173,497
Smith	120	9,307,930	2,060,336	3,970,142	1,653,249	16,991,657
Somervell		465,289	53,994	86,025	20,058	625,366
Starr	32	2,580,109	999,522	6,905,828	853,910	11,339,369
Stephens	6	1,021,106	58,905	201,089	41,768	1,322,868
Sterling		112,291	18,988	23,484	6,308	161,071
Stonewall		561,001	4,075	35,698	2,883	603,657
Sutton		218,401	8,514	111,465	11,997	350,377
Swisher	3	307,066	90,011	499,435	118,771	1,015,283
Tarrant	619	47,259,454	9,403,262	18,339,490	6,156,759	81,158,965
Taylor	169	6,902,404	818,635	1,707,909	463,897	9,892,845
Terrell		39,299	15,736	35,338	4,834	95,207
Terry	13	1,224,004	342,785	1,106,523	267,976	2,941,288
Throckmorton		225,692	1,055	44,249	6,720	277,716
Titus	15	3,084,296	523,436	804,184	251,231	4,663,147
Tom Green	68	6,341,029	1,049,966	2,090,608	606,504	10,088,107
Travis	2,016	25,752,904	6,938,823	10,150,345	4,255,708	47,097,780
Trinity	5	1,141,113	299,477	693,132	223,180	2,356,902
Tyler	9	1,738,484	198,141	889,912	191,416	3,017,953
Upshur	19	2,430,945	466,940	1,330,753	355,041	4,583,679
Upton		157,925	6,993	97,625	15,856	278,399
Uvalde	26	1,710,529	562,805	2,243,262	390,650	4,907,246
Val Verde	31	1,857,945	726,664	4,312,967	802,721	7,700,297
Van Zandt	15	5,182,894	363,236	774,686	178,393	6,499,209
Victoria	60	4,793,316	1,551,552	2,767,650	852,018	9,964,536
Walker	25	2,011,202	713,902	1,494,333	544,298	4,763,735
Waller	9	1,432,952	555,474	1,206,996	386,510	3,581,932
Ward	4	466,420	73,923	351,084	66,917	958,344
Washington	17	2,539,822	355,646	834,356	296,351	4,026,175
Webb	135	8,646,260	3,830,443	18,377,017	2,495,779	33,349,499

County	Employees[1]	Medical Assistance Benefits: Aged & Disabled[2]	Medical Assistance Benefits: Families & Children	Food Stamp Value	AFDC Payments	Total
Wharton	24	$ 2,971,834	$ 533,961	$ 1,805,263	$ 505,611	$ 5,816,669
Wheeler	4	691,382	47,550	161,105	36,961	936,998
Wichita	66	9,954,728	1,181,907	3,270,011	899,608	15,306,254
Wilbarger	13	1,905,117	73,297	358,527	68,959	2,405,900
Willacy	22	1,445,129	638,148	3,276,995	490,459	5,850,731
Williamson	**32**	**5,471,741**	**686,507**	**1,341,761**	**481,482**	**7,981,491**
Wilson	**16**	**1,874,050**	**152,318**	**646,174**	**140,478**	**2,813,020**
Winkler		**452,080**	**40,698**	**231,512**	**32,227**	**756,517**
Wise	**12**	**2,061,047**	**230,561**	**417,218**	**109,271**	**2,818,097**
Wood	**14**	**4,220,202**	**252,304**	**659,748**	**159,060**	**5,291,314**
Yoakum		259,096	113,313	239,177	47,661	659,247
Young	9	2,383,473	102,271	397,014	71,819	2,954,577
Zapata	7	574,725	241,470	1,310,429	172,461	2,299,085
Zavala	20	729,798	531,520	2,566,605	410,921	4,238,844
Grand Totals	**11,817**	**$900,618,330**	**$269,119,671**	**$664,937,462**	**$188,258,082**	**$2,022,933,545**

[1] As of August 31, 1984.

[2] Does not include expenditures of $216,132,940 for State Schools and $302,485 for Chest Hospitals.

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